The Weekly Post.

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THE DEAR PUBLIC.

You prefer a buffoon to a scholar,
A harlequin to a teacher,
A jester to a statesman,
An Anonyma flaring on horseback
To a modest and spotless woman—
Brute of a public!

You think that to sneer shows wisdom,
That a gibe outvalues a reason,
That slang, such as thieves delight in,
Is fit for the lips of the gentle,
And rather a grace than a blemish,
Thick-headed public!

You think that if merit's exalted
'Tis excellent sport to decry it,
And trail its good name in the gutter;
And that cynics, white-gloved or cravated,
Are the cream and quintessence of all things,
Ass of a public!

You think that success must be merit,
That honor and virtue and courage
Are all very well in their places,
But that money's a thousand times better:
Detestable, stupid, degraded
Pig of a public!

—*Interludes and Undertones, Charles Mackay.*

AGED WORKERS.

The Leaders of the World Living to a Greater Age Now Than Ever Before in Modern Times.

There certainly never was any period of the world's history at which so important a part of its burdens devolved upon the shoulders of old men as at the present time. The records show us that the average length of human life is increasing, the average career of active exertion in the individual has lengthened much more notably. At 65 or 70 nowadays a man does not regard himself and is not regarded as old; he is rather in the maturity and full enjoyment of his powers. Any number of curious —sometimes instructive—historical myths have been perpetuated with regard to the ages of famous individuals. Shakspeare tells us of "old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster." John of Gaunt was 59 when he died, while Admiral Coligny's "hoary hair" was "all dabbled o'er with blood" at the age of 53. Malone remarks that "our ancestors seem . . . to have considered men as old whom we should now esteem as middle-aged," and his statement is excessively moderate, as anyone can not fail to admit who casts a glance over any department of the world's work, and sees in how many cases its burden is borne by shoulders long since bowed by years.

Especially is this true in the departments of Government and diplomacy. Gladstone at 75 and Bright at 73 are conducting the Liberal party in England through one of its most critical campaigns. Earl Granville is 66. Beaconsfield was 76 when death removed him from the sphere of politics. The speakership's arduous duties were laid down by Mr. Brand at 69. Lord Cardwell is 71; Earl Cairns, 65; Lord Sherbrooke (Mr. Lowe), 74; Sir Stafford Northcote, 66; the Queen, 66; Palmerston, the perennial, died in harness at 81, and Earl Russell at 86. Across the channel, the Government of France is directed by Grevy, who is 71, according to the books of reference, but really 75. His predecessor, Marshal MacMahon, resigned at 71, and now is 76. Thiers was bearing the full burden of an electoral campaign when he died at 80; his "literary twin," Mignet, has just passed away at 88. Isaac Cremieux died at 86, and Dufaure only retired from active political life at 81. Jules Favre died at 73, and Emile de Girardin had nearly attained the age of fourscore. Gambetta was, like Napoleon, a conspicuous exception to the general rule we are illustrating, being cut down at 43. Of other modern French statesmen, Guizot died at 77, and Lamartine at 79. In Germany there are few more assiduous and competent workers than the Emperor William at 87. Bismarck is 69; Beust, his Saxon rival, is 75; Gortschakoff had not long laid down the burden of Russia's affairs when he died at 84. Cavour died a young man, at 51. Francis Deak lived to be 73; Garibaldi to be 75; Mazzini to be 64; Kossuth is surviving at 82. Espartero, one of the most eminent of modern Spanish statesmen, was 87 at the time of his death; Serrano is dying at 74. Though on this side of the Atlantic the work of diplomacy and statecraft does not enlist a professional class, there is still a long list of public men, living or recently dead, to challenge attention. Simon Cameron, at 85, is one of the oldest of their number: the Republicans of the House of Representatives are led by a septuagenarian—Judge William D. Kelley. Mr. Hamilton Fish is 76, Horatio Seymour 74, and Samuel J. Tilden 70. Jefferson Davis has survived most of the chief actors in the tragedy of the rebellion, and is still vigorous at 76. Caleb Cushing died at 79, and John A. Dix at 81, having been elected Governor at 74. The elder Francis Preston Blair died at 85, Buchanan at 77, Chase at 65, Everett at 71, Reverdy Johnson at 70, Seward at 71, Thad Stevens at 75, Sumner at 63, Wade at 78, while Stanton was removed at the early age of 55.

Taking the church, as many instances of longevity are offered. Leo XIII. is 74; his predecessor died at 86; Father Beckx administered the affairs of the great Jesuit order at 84. Dollinger, the head of the once formidable Old Catholic movement, is 85, and Father Curci, the liberal ex-Jesuit theologian, 84. The vigorous Archdeacon Denison "still lives," we believe, at 79. Cardinal Manning is 76, and Cardinal Newman 83. Dr. Tait, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, died at 71, and Cardinal Cullen at 75, while Dr. Pusey lived to the patriarchal age of 82, and the formidable "John of Tuam," Archbishop McHale, reached 90. Colenso died shortly before attaining the "allotted" 70th year, and Cumming at 71, without seeing the oft-foretold end of the world. Newman Hall is 68, and Spurgeon 50. On this side of the Atlantic such names will readily occur as those of Leonard Bacon, 82, and Theodore Dwight Woolsey, 83, Mr. Beecher is 71; his father died at 88 and his sister Catharine at 78. Cardinal McCloskey is 74. James Freeman Clarke 74, and Dr. McCosh 73. If Mormonism is to be classed among the religions of the world, the fact deserves mention that Brigham Young, its head, died at 70. Moffat, the African missionary, it may be added, died last year at 85. Livingstone only reached 56. George Muller still conducts his world-renowned orphanages at 79, and Gavazzi, the eloquent anti-Catholic orator, is living at 75. Taking the "noble army" of philanthropists and reformers, the venerable Sir. Moses Montefiore will attain his century of useful life on the 24th of October next. Lord Shaftesbury is 83. Garrison died at 75, and Wendell Phillips at 72, while John B. Gough is living at 67. Robert Dale Owen reached the age of 76 and George Peabody that of 74. Lydia Maria Child died at 77.

Lawyers have, as a rule, been very long-lived, and have preserved their vitality and intellectual vigor to a good old age. Charles O'Conor at 80 and John McKeon at 70 and past are instances that will readily occur to the minds of New Yorkers. Mr. William M. Evarts is 68, and apparently good for half a century of active work yet. Chief Justice Waite is also 68, and so is Mr. Justice Field, so that 1816 may be claimed a memorable year in American legal annals. Mr. David Dudley Field has reached the age of fourscore, nor is his natural force abated. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis is 72. Judah P. Benjamin had not long retired from the leadership of the British bar when he died at 73. Sir Alexander Cockburn died at 78, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly at 86. English lawyers are notably long-lived —chancellors especially. Brougham died at 89, Lyndhurst at 91 and Lord St. Leonards at 94. Berryer, France's finest advocate, lived to be 78.

Of living authors who preserve all the vigor of their talent a long list can be compiled. George Bancroft is 84; Benson J. Lossing, 71; James Russell Lowell, 65; Whittier, 77; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 75. Richard Henry Dana died at 92, Bryant at 94, Motley at 63, George P. Marsh at 82, George Ticknor at 80, Longfellow at 76, Halleck at 77. Crossing the sea to England, Tennyson is 65, and Browning 72; Lord Houghton, better known as Mr. Monckton Milnes, is 75; Samuel Smiles is 68, and Froude 66; while Tupper's muse is prolific at 74, and Blackie is unwearied at 75. Carlyle died at 86, William Howitt at 84, and William Chambers at 83. John Payne Collier, at 94, was the Dean of the English-writing literary corps. Hayward, the essayist, had passed the age of 80 when he died; Charles Reade was still laboring at the age of 70, but Anthony Trollope died exhausted at 67. Of other modern English authors, Dickens only reached 58 and Thackeray 52, while Kingsley died at 56. Grote, the historian, died at 77, and Sir Henry Holland at 85. Walter Savage Landor was still vigorous when he died at 89; Charles Knight lived to be 82 and Samuel Lover 71. Of French authors, Hugo is 81 and still working hard, giving no indication of his intention—in his own characteristic phrase—"to cease monopolizing the age." Littre, the lexicographer and "atheistical saint," ceased his labors at 80. Ranke, the historian of the papacy, is busied with his pen at 89. Hans Christian Andersen died at 70, and Paul de Kock —a curiously contrasted pair this—at 77. Michael Chevalier, the economist, died at 75, and Henry C. Carey at 86. Of journalists that have attained to extreme, or to more than ordinary age, America can make a goodly showing. Thurlow Weed lived to be nearly 85, James Watson Webb to be 82, Bryant to be 93, Bennett to be 77; Greeley's death at 61 was premature. Mr. Park Godwin is 68, and Mr. Charles A. Dana only a few days ago celebrated his 65th birthday. Mr. Samuel Bowles died, as we believe, at 52.

The Oil Works of Baku.

(Cornhill Magazine.)

The story of the growth of the Baku works, as told by Mr. Marvin in "Engineering," to which able and interesting paper we are much indebted, reads, as far as petroleum can be considered romantic, like a romance. In the face of a hundred and twenty other refineries and the most stupendous difficulties of transport, the Nobel Brothers' Production Company (familiar to Russians as the *Tovarishchestvo Nephtanavo Proisvodstva Bratieff Nobel*) has gradually grown, until at the present time they supply the whole of Russia with oil, and, since the opening of the Baku-Batoum railway, will no doubt supply a great part of Europe, India, and China. They have succeeded in driving all American kerosene out of their home markets, and, now that the chasm between Baku and Europe is being bridged over, will scarcely find difficulty in treating it in the same manner abroad. The Caspian industry is one of the oldest and most fruitful in the world; the petroleum is found sporadically over a range of 720 miles between the Black Sea and the Caspian, but until 10 years ago it lay in the hands of apathetic Russians and Americans, whose wasteful and primitive operations have gradually had to yield to the vast organization of the Nobels. "The oil," says Marco Polo, "is not good with food, but it is good to burn, and is also used to anoint camels that have the mange." And this oil that is good to burn all through the long summer twilights the petroleum trains are carrying to the country depots for winter storage and use. Through 60 miles of pipes the oil runs down from the wells to the port of Baku, where it is shipped on to the transport steamers of the Volga, and trains and steamers all converge on the huge depots of Orel, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and Saratoff, where the reservoirs of each will hold 18,000,000 gallons of burning-oil, and whence it is sold to the provincial dealers, who carry it away in barrels to their stores. Of the 60,000,000 gallons of kerosene that are carried over Russia by the firm in the year not a drop is sold except for ready cash. This vast enterprise, now that Robert Nobel has retired from it in ill-health, is directed from St. Petersburg by his brother Ludwig.

Not Too Proud.

(Texas Siftings.)

A gentleman who owns a fine tract of cedar land not far from Austin, Tex., a few days ago was told that some negroes were cutting down the timber, so he rode out to see about it. To his astonishment he found a wealthy white neighbor, with a team and wagon, hauling off the timber.

"Why, I am astonished, colonel," said the owner of the land. "I heard that a lot of negroes were stealing my timber. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Well, to tell the truth," responded the other party, "I do hate to steal the timber like a darky, but these cedar trees make such bully fence rails that I concluded to drop all pride of race."

DR. GRAVES' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

THE FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER.

"What are you seeking, Margery Fae,
Out in the meadow this summer day?"
"I'm seeking a four-leaved clover."
"Clover is growing down at your feet
Dewey and pink, and honey sweet—
Clover you'll find it hard to beat,
If you seek the wide world over.

"I do not care for the three-leaved plant,
The fairy grass is the thing I want,
The magical four-leaved clover.
'Twill give me a lover rich and fair,
Honor and gold and all things rare:
And so I search with anxious care,
The meadows over and over.

Then the sun rose high over field and town,
The sun went west, and the sun went down.
While Margery sought her clover.
The cold, long shadows fell all around,
With faded clover she shrewed the ground,
But the fairy four leaves were not found,
And alas! the day was over.

And alas! for Margery always sought
The favors that fortune never brought,
Always the four-leaved clover!
Always the lover that would not wed,
Always the path too high to tread,
Till her hopes were dead, and lovers fled,
And beauty and youth were over.

Oh, many and many a four-leaved spray
Pride and Folly are seeking to-day:
And there's many a weary rover
That through the meadows of life has been
And never a clover leaf has seen
That was fair enough for her hands to glean,
Now, old and sad, she knows what I mean
By seeking the four-leaved clover.

Maidens be happy, if green and sweet
The three-leaved clover grows at your feet:
For the day of youth's soon over,
'Tis hard when the shadows are long and gray,
When old and weary, to have to say,
"Ah! life has been spent in a profitless way,
Seeking a four-leaved clover!"

A MURDER MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The History of the Tragedy Found With a Skeleton in a Coal Shaft.

(Beaver Glen, W. Va., Letter.

The clearing up of an old and forgotten murder mystery was effected here yesterday in a most remarkable manner.

About the year 1868 several abortive attempts to sink coal shafts along the river were made. One of these shafts was near this place. It had been sunk about twenty-five feet, and abandoned. Soon after its abandonment, wild stories of unearthly sounds coming from its depths were circulated, but died out and were forgotten. The family living nearest to the abandoned shaft was that of John Ireland, who lived in a cabin which stood in a ravine a quarter of a mile away. Ireland was reported to be well off, as wealth went in those days in mountainous regions. One of the men concerned in sinking the shaft, Ira Tompkins, hung about the neighborhood, spending much of his time at Ireland's. If any suspicion of his feelings toward Ireland's rather pretty wife existed, no one seemed to remember it. One day, after an alleged absence from the neighborhood, Tompkins reappeared at a neighbor's, saying he had just come from the Ireland cabin where he found the three children dead on the floor and Ireland and his wife missing. The neighbors visited the cabin and saw evidences of a terrible struggle. Mrs. Ireland was afterward found in the woods, a short distance away, bound to a tree and gagged. She appeared to be greatly exhausted although now it is remembered that she presented no evidence of having engaged in the struggle. She declared that in the night her husband had killed the children, and that she was afraid to cry out for fear he would kill her. After killing the children he attacked her, but at her frantic prayer he spared her life, bound her to the tree and then disappeared. She declared that he was undoubtedly crazy. As Ireland never returned her story was believed, and in course of time the tragedy was forgotten.

A year after Ireland's disappearance Tompkins and Mrs. Ireland were married. Quarrels were frequent and one morning four years ago the woman was found dead in bed. Heart disease was said to be the cause. There was no outward evidence of foul play and so the matter ended. Tompkins left the country and has never been heard of since.

Yesterday a party of boys were at the old shaft and one of them accidentally dropped his watch into it. A leafy limb was procured and the air in the shaft thoroughly stirred up to drive out foul air. Then a torch was made and, with the aid of a rope, the young fellow was let down. In groping about in the debris he was horrified at finding a skull, and made an outcry. He was drawn up and the authorities were notified. They investigated and discovered portions of the skeleton of a man. In the search for something that would furnish a clue, an old copper tobacco box was found and in it badly scrawled was a history of the murder of the Ireland children written by Ireland. He declared that he had been attacked by Tompkins and his wife and left for dead. He revived sufficiently to see the murder of his children, but could render no aid. Afterward he was seized and dragged to the shaft hole and thrown in.

The story seems incredible, but James Wagner, an old resident, says that he identified the tobacco box as one belonging to Ireland. He says, that the writing is that of Ireland. The theory is that, after being thrown into the shaft, Ireland revived, and, knowing he must die, wrote the history of the crime. Evidently Tompkins bound Mrs. Ireland to the tree to throw off all suspicion. It is now believed that Tompkins killed his paramour before he fled.

Western Girls.

A young girl, pretty and modest, with a rifle on her shoulder is not a strange sight in these parts, writes a correspondent from California to the New York *Sun*. Many young women in the far West are very proficient in the use of fire-arms, and no one thinks it strange to see them thus equipped on the highway or in the mountains hunting.

In nothing is the Western freedom from conventionalism more striking than in the latitude given young women in their amusements. The typical far Western girl would doubtless shock her more subdued sisters of the East in many things which here are considered within the bounds of propriety. She hunts, fishes, camps out, rides, and tramps, with all the relish shown by the sterner sex, and in not a few of these accomplishments is she the equal of any of the men. Visitors from the East unfamiliar with pastimes of this kind have often been seriously embarrassed on finding that their charming companions of the parlor or the lawn could load and shoot a gun as well as a rifleman, mount and ride like a trooper, or climb mountains with untiring limb.

A few weeks ago a plump young woman in this town who rides, hunts, fishes, and climbs, had her photograph taken in her fresh air costume and sent one of them to relatives in Illinois. The portrait exhibited a girl of eighteen, with a jaunty turban, her long hair done up tightly in a coil, her face full and fair, and her eyes bright as dollars. Her dress was tight-fitting at the waist and sleeves, of dark, serviceable material, and the skirt coming just below the knees, failed to meet the tops of her high-buttoned boots by several inches. It was as pretty a picture of health, vivacity, and beauty as one would care to see, but the relatives in the East were profoundly shocked, and, in acknowledging the receipt of the portrait, quietly hinted that they would like to know what the occasion was which demanded the young lady to appear in that strange costume. Probably they will be more horrified than ever when they learn that she is seen on the streets almost daily in just such attire, and that nothing whatever is thought of it.

The girl over whom this section of the State is raving just now is Miss Lillian Smith, an expert with the rifle, who threatens to carry off the honors in marksmanship if she ever consents to appear in a contest of skill. She is only 13 years of age, but she appears much older. She has a strong frame, abundant dark brown hair, and big brown eyes. Tanned by continued exposure to sun and wind, she is the picture of health and of typical far western beauty. When only nine yeass of age she manifested a fondness for the rifle which her parents readily gratified. She often went off into the woods of Mono county on hunting expeditions, and frequently secured game which she was obliged to procure assistance to bring in. Of late she has amused herself at odd times with shooting at glass balls and targets, and so unerring has her aim become that a failure to hit a mark is considered almost out of the question. On her hunting tours she uses a 22-calibre rifle.

AMERICA'S CROWN JEWELS.

Unowned Gems Lying in the Treasury Vaults at Washington.

(From the Washington Gazette.)

Few are aware that in the bond vaults of the Treasury are deposited for safe keeping a large quantity of diamonds and other precious stones which will form the nucleus of the crown jewels when the country becomes an empire. These gems all have histories. Among them is a bottle four or five inches long filled with diamonds, and there are many other kinds of precious stones. Some of them are set in gold ornaments, intended for personal wear. The first collection of which we have any authentic account has been in the custody of the Treasury officials for over forty-five years. They were sent to President Van Buren by the Imaum of Oman, whose capital city of Muscat, in Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, is the most widely known of all Arabian cities to outsiders. The Imaum was the dude politician of Arabia, the boss dandy of all the Bedouin kin and having found that Martin Van Buren was two-fold sharper, keener, subtler and dandier than he was himself, he sent these diamonds and pearls to him as a tribute to superior genius and morality. It takes a pretty smart scoundrel to discount an Arab cut-throat of the higher classes, but the Dutch patroon of Kinderhook could do it, and the Imaum of Oman allowed he could take the cake—and the diamonds too. But after he took them he did not know what to do with them. He had an elephant on his hands. He could not accept them for himself, although he wanted to do so, as the Constitution expressly forbade any person connected with the Government accepting any present or decoration from any foreign potentate, without express authority of Congress. This authority Congress would not give. In fact, it was inexpedient at that time to ask for it. So the jewels were finally turned over to the Treasury, where they are now.

But the Imaum's gift is not all. There are in the collection superb jewels received at other times and in various ways. Turquoises blue as Syrian summer skies; emeralds like the reflection of Ireland's green turf in her crystal waved lakes; oriental rubies that flash a world of liquid crimson light till the eye grows dim with gazing; sapphires; pearls as white as the foam of the sea; and opals that shimmer with resinous radiance as only the precious opal can; all these are there. There are many beautiful and many quaint ornaments, jeweled brooches and rings and sword hilts; be-diamond crosses brought from the Malay Isles by Wilkes, and lots of other rare and valuable trinkets. They have no definite owners and are placed in the Treasury vaults because they are too valuable to throw away, and nobody dares to claim them, because nobody has any right to them. What disposition to make of them is a puzzle. Congress alone can authorize their disposition, and Congress, although asked several times to do so, has declined to take any notice of them.

The Most Popular Monarch in Europe.

(Eli Perkins Abroad.)

The common people in England all love the Prince of Wales. There is no monarch in Europe so beloved as the Prince. The reason is: The Prince is very democratic. He doesn't act like a king, he rides a simple carriage, he goes everywhere, he even dines at the Savage Club with a lot of Bohemians. He is now visiting around the country. He has been a bad fellow amongst the women, but the common people rather like that. He was intimate with Lady Mordaunt, but lied about it like a king. He's been mixed up with Langtry and a dozen actresses, but it has all added to his popularity. He is now about forty-five years old, his wild oats are about all sown, and, as he has settled down, the people all vote him a jolly good fellow. He will succeed to his mother without any opposition. Everybody wants him to slide into the place, and everybody will be glad when he is there.

THE SCHOOLGIRL.

BY W. H. VENABLE.

From some sweet home the morning train,
Brings to the city,
Five days a week, in sun or rain—
Returning like a song's refrain—
A schoolgirl pretty.

A wild flower's unaffected grace
Is dainty Miss':
Yet in her shy, expressive face
The touch of urban arts I trace,
And artifices.

No one but she and Heaven knows
Of what she's thinking!
It may be either books or beaux,
Fine scholarship or stylish clothes,
Per cent. or prinking.

How happy must the household be
This morn who kissed her!
But every one can make so free.
Who sees her, only wishes she
Were his own sister.

How favored is the book she cons,
The slate she uses,
The hat she lightly doffs and dons,
The orient sun-shade that she owns,
The desk she chooses.

Is Miss familiar with the wars
Of Julius Cæsar?
Do crucibles and Leyden jars,
And French and earth and sun and stars,
And Euclid, please her?

She studies music, I opine;
O day of knowledge!
And all the other arts divine,
Of imitation and design,
Taught in the college.

A charm attends her everywhere—
A sense of beauty;
Care smiles to see her free of care;
The hard heart loves her unaware;
Age pays her duty!

She is protected by the sky,
Good spirits tend her;
Her innocence is panoply;
God's curse upon the miscreant lie,
Who dares offend her!

POLITICAL NOTES.

"DEAR FISHER."

Dear Fisher, should you chance to see
A railroad scheme for you and me
Which needs a Speaker shrewd and wise,
By which I'll gain a handsome fee,
You will not find old J. G. B.
A deadhead in the enterprise.
In Congress there are some delays
By which a Speaker apt displays
The strength he wields, if he but tries
To push his friends' nefarious ways
And proves he's not, on busy days,
A deadhead in the enterprise.
And so, dear Fisher, let us talk
About those bonds of Little Rock,
When first I proved, by my advice,
That cheese I knew quite well from chalk,
And did not prove myself a balk
Or deadhead in your enterprise,

[Some years later.]

Now, Fisher, I am hardly pushed;
This Cleveland to the front is rushed,
—I feel the folly of my lies.
Come, Fisher! or I shall be crushed,—
The foe with victory is flushed—
Do help me in my enterprise!

Albany Argus.

—The latest adhesion to the Cleveland cause is that of ex-Bank Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, of New York. He has written a letter giving reasons for the faith that is in him. Mr. Lamb was at one time editor of the Troy *Times*, and he has been a staunch Republican ever since the organization of the party.

—Among the callers on Governor Cleveland on Saturday was Brevet Brigadier Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A. In conversation with a reporter the General said that he had always voted the Republican ticket, but he could not vote for James G Blaine. He should cast his vote for Governor Cleveland and do all he could to secure his election.

—"It is a fine morning, Mr. Blaine," said a neighbor meeting the candidate the other day. "Sir!" exclaimed the incorruptible patriot, "the weather is an issue which does not enter into the national campaign. I prefer not to discuss it, sir —not to discuss it."—*Boston Transcript, Republican.*

—In dodging the Prohibition amendment in Maine, Major Blaine happened to hit the adjacent State of Massachusetts, where the Prohibitionists now declare they shall poll at least 20,000 votes away from Blaine and for St. John.

—Unmindful of the fact that there are no doubt homes in the city of Augusta, Me., in which James G. Blaine would not be permitted to set his foot, the New York *Tribune* has repeated the story that fourteen clergymen of Buffalo have united in the statement that neither in Buffalo nor elsewhere can Governor Cleveland be received in respectable society. In reply to this glaring and preposterous lie the Buffalo *Courier* says:

To say that Governor Cleveland is not received in respectable society in Buffalo is simply untrue. None of the men or women who know him hesitate to make him welcome to their homes. If any fourteen clergymen of this city say this is not so then they are mistaken, but they have not done anything of the kind and we challenge the *Tribune* to publish any such statement with the names attached to it.

—The Government clerks may not contribute as much campaign money this year as usual, but there is every reason to believe, according to a Washington special, that assistant secretaries, chief clerks, heads of divisions, bureau officers and other officers here and throughout the country will respond more liberally than they have ever done. The danger is more imminent. All those whose appointments do not come within the provisions of the Civil Service law are very much disturbed by the political outlook. It is they who receive the fat salaries and are able to spend money freely for campaign purposes. Nearly all of them are shrewd politicians, and they realize clearly that Ohio is to be a great battlefield and that the State must be carried in October, otherwise defeat in November will be inevitable. The Democratic managers in Ohio and elsewhere ought not to overlook the fact that thousands of dollars will, during the next three weeks, go from Government officers and clerks to Ohio. If money can carry Ohio the Republicans are determiaed to carry it.

—The Blaine organs try to explain the Democratic gain in the chief manufacturing places of Maine on the ground that the mills had been closed by Democratic agitation of the tariff, and the laborers had been forced to seek employment elsewhere, so that they could not vote the Republican ticket, as they would like to have done. If this were the truth, the total vote in these towns should have fallen off. Instead of such being the case, the manufacturing towns of Lewiston, Biddeford and Waterville cast an aggregate vote of 6,611 on Monday against 5,913 two years ago, while the Democrats gained so much that a Republican majority of 405 in 1882 was transformed into a Democratic majority of 169 in 1884.

—"No one will ever know from me that I disposed of a single dollar in Maine."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

The *Gazette* publishes the annexed in a Philadelphia special, just as if it had struck a bonanza, as a secret circular. Bless you, man, it was floating around a week ago, and could have been had for the asking. Why this very sensible advice should be regarded as "secret" passes our comprehension. It should be proclaimed from the house-tops:

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR.—We desire to postpone the speaking and demonstrative campaign in this State until after September 15. In the meantime I beg you to see to it that every naturalization and tax is attended to. From all my reports I have reason to believe that both Ohio and West Virginia will be Democratic. Let us be ready to carry Pennsylvania. Please fill up and send to me here at once enclosed blanks for names of Independent Republicans and doubtful voters for documents.

Yours truly, W. U. HENSEL.

—"I note what you say about the importance of my keeping all quiet here."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—The Philadelphia *Press* thinks the Democrats should have done better in Arkansas at the late election. Their majority on a total vote of 155,000 was 44,000. Some people are never satisfied.

—"Blaine is an important man for us to have feel all right toward us."—*Caldwell to Fisher.*

—Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, interviewed on Monday by a *Herald* correspondent, says:

The Democracy will carry the State by a larger majority than last year on a fair vote. Nothing but the lavish and corrupt use of money can give the Republicans the State. I do not know how much money they have, or how they intend to use it, but it may be that they can buy the State away from us. Just as Indiana was honestly Democratic and was bought away Ohio may be. I do not know that she can be. What I do know is that we will have a full vote out, and that we have accessions to our ranks and that I can hear of no diversion. On a fair vote we will, as I have said, increase our majority over that of 1883.

—"My object in writing is to ask in season if your friends would desire to establish a bank at Little Rock? It will be to some extent a matter of favoritism as to who gets the banks in the several localities, and it will be in my power to 'cast an anchor to the windward' in your behalf if you desire it."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—The Republican Independent Committee have received a masterly letter from the Hon. Henry L. Lamb, of Lansingburg, N. Y., a life long Republican, and formerly editor of the Troy *Times*, repudiating Blaine and supporting Cleveland. Always a strong Republican on principle, Mr. Lamb's integrity and ability in public trusts won him the confidence of Governors Dix, Tilden and Robinson, in whose periods of power he was in the public service. High standing among public thinkers, as well as his excellent record, gives to his words addressed to Republicans, from a Republican standpoint, grave significance.

—"I can do something, I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—Hon. F. F. Wendell, a distinguished Republican lawyer of Fort Plain, N. Y., has declared for Cleveland. In an interview, Mr. Wendell stated:

He thought Cleveland a conscientious, honorable man, who had made a good Governor and would make a good President; that Cleveland's public record showed him to be the kind of man now needed to purify the affairs of our Government; that he was independent and fearless, and a man whose official life was without a stain; that Blaine's record condemned him in the minds of honest men, and he thought, for the good of the country, there should be a change; that the books should be examined by parties not interested in protecting public peculators, and that Grover Cleveland was the man to make such an examination and not Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Wendell also added that it was his judgment, framed from observation and conversations had with business men in New York city, and along the line of the railroad from there to Buffalo, that Cleveland would carry New York by a large majority.

—"If you knew the agonies I have suffered in this matter during the last six months you would pity me, I am sure, and make great efforts to relieve me. Pray, let me know what I am to expect."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—For some time it has been a favorite idea with the Democratic managers in New York to get Mr. Cleveland to go to the city and make a speech to laboring men in Union Square. But he himself has vetoed the project by refusing to be thus exhibited. He does not think it consistent with the dignity of a candidate for President that he should be found on the stump advocating his own claims for election. And he is right. It scarcely accords with either personal or official dignity for such a man to go about haranguing crowds on party questions.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—"You can do me a very great favor. * * * I want you to send me a letter, such as the inclosed draft. * * * It will be a favor I shall never forget. * * Regard this letter as strictly confidential. Do not show it to any one. The draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is as trustworthy as any man can be. * * * Burn this letter."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—"I have placed you in positions whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to you, and you ought not to forget the act on my part."—*Fisher to Blaine.*

—Hon. Roscoe Conkling is reported by a New York paper as saying that for years "the Republican party has waged a relentless war against superiority, it has placed a penalty upon leadership, and driven to the wall those who gave it strength and success." In regard to the Republican campaign he is represented as saying: "There is not a man of national importance or reputation at the committee headquarters, nor a man who represents anything but Blaine's personal favor. It is simply a Blaine campaign without an issue, except the defense of the candidate's private reputation."

—"Taking into account the $100,000 bonds you sold to Tom Scott and the amount of money you received on the Eastern contracts, our relative positions financially in the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bear a wide contrast."—*Fisher to Blaine.*

—The enormous amount of labor involved in the management of politics is indicated by the fact that 4,702 delegates to the various nominating conventions were elected at the Republican primary elections in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The system in vogue there requires a separate convention for the nomination of each candidate. The object is to prevent "trades" and "deals," but these are made nevertheless in combinations to control the election of candidates to several of these conventions.

—"I have endeavored in writing not to be indelicate."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—After the prolonged cheering and applause with which Senator Bayard's appearance in Brooklyn was greeted Monday evening, some enthusiast in the audience called for "three cheers for the next Secretary of State." They were given with the enthusiasm that marked the previous demonstration.

—An attempt was made to organize an Irish Blaine and Logan Club at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently. After a vigorous canvass the leaders of the movement only managed, according to the Savannah *Morning News* (Dem.), to secure six men —"five Republicans and one scrubhead who was a defeated candidate for constable."

—"I will sacrifice a great deal to get a settlement."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—"Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of bonds and money free of cost to you. I have your own figures, and know the amount. Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price, and the fact is well known to others as well as myself. Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts?"—*Fisher to Blaine.*

—The Democrats and Anti-Monopolists have again "fused" in Nebraska and nominated J. Sterling Morton, who polled so large a vote when formerly a candidate for Governor.

—"I will make it all right with you."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—A Milwaukee dispatch to the Boston *Herald* says that well-informed and clear-headed Democrats in Wisconsin claim that that State will give a Democratic plurality of from 6,000 to 8,000.

—"Burn this letter."—*Blaine to Fisher.*

—The Republican newspapers are printing a statement that Senator Voorhees and General Manson, Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, were overheard in private virtually giving up the State as lost to the Democracy this fall. Senator Voorhees, being interviewed, uses the following vigorous language:

"The statement is wholly untrue. If the mendacious scoundrel who pretends to have overheard such a conversation between Gen. Manson and myself will put his statement in the form of an affidavit, and in such a way as to come within the jurisdiction of any criminal court, I will agree to send him to the penitentiary for perjury on the oath of Gen. Manson, supported by my own and that of another gentleman who heard what passed between us on the political outlook in Indiana. For weeks past, as my friends all know, I have believed the State to be Democratic by 15,000, and I so stated to Gen. Manson at that time."

—The Democrats of the Second Louisiana district have nominated Judge William T. Houston for Congress by acclamation. This district has been represented for ten years by the Hon. E. John Ellis. His unanimous repudiation by his people is mainly because of his support of the Morrison tariff bill in the last Congress. This also secured the defeat of General Lewis in the Sixth district last week. The convention that nominated Judge Houston passed the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize the protection of the sugar and rice interests as of paramount importance to the welfare and prosperity of this Congressional district and of the State of Louisiana, and that Congress should encourage these industries through a protective tariff.

Resolved, That in order to protect the sugar and rice interests of this State our Representative in Congress should act in concert with the friends of the numerous other protected interests of equal merit.

In a speech accepting the nomination Judge Houston pledged himself that in case of an issue between a Democratic caucus and the interests of his people he should disobey the caucus. This statement was received with enthusiastic demonstration.

A Passing Cloud.

(Fun.)

Clementina and Algernon had only been married sixty-six hours when a catastrophe occured. On the third evening of the honeymoon, as they paced Ramsgate Pier, Clementina remarked in her poetic little way: "Algernon, I think the most lovely composition of art and nature, after a well-dressed woman, is a well-dressed——" "Man," interrupted Algernon. "Crab," continued Clementina, utterly ignoring her youthful husband's suggestion, "and we will have one for supper to-night." Algernon was not half as sympathetic as he might have been when he got up at 5 A. M. to fetch a doctor.

Catholic College.

MR. J. D. KINGSLEY, Sec'y Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes: Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, is the best cure they have ever used, and all speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. 50 cents a bottle.

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DASH, COURAGE, MANHOOD.

These are the stock eulogiums of BLAINE'S friends, varied with occasional references to "JIM'S smartness," which in reality should read "JIM'S rascality." But with all his smartness and dash, his last achievement in straddling the temperance question last Monday is not bearing promising results. It don't seem to have abated the zeal of the ST. JOHN men. They held conventions in Massachusetts and New Hampshire on Wednesday, and in the latter State named for Governor LARKIN D. MASON, a veteran and influential Republican. In Massachusetts Prof. SEELYE, of Amherst, was nominated. In both conventions resolutions passed denouncing the cowardly evasion of BLAINE at the Maine polls on Monday. In the West the Germans are pitching into BLAINE from their standpoint. So the straddle don't seem to have been a distinguished success. The New York *Evening Post* summarizes BLAINE'S two and four horse acts on the liquor question in this pungent way:

After thinking it over, he apparently came to the conclusion last year that he could humbug both sides by one stroke, so he wrote in November his famous letter, in which he proposed that the General Government should levy a heavy tax on whisky drinkers all over the country and apply the proceeds to paying the local taxes of those who hated drink. When he produced this, with a flourish, he evidently thought he had got out of his trouble and could meet both the liquor and anti-liquor men with a hearty shake of the hand and magnetize them all by one operation. When it failed and had to be withdrawn, he was worse off than ever. He then appears to have decided that he would meet each exigency as it arose—that is, humbug first those who first bothered him, and then humbug the others afterward. So, being badgered by poor Neal Dow, the veteran Maine Prohibitionist, immediately after his nomination, to know how he stood on the great question which was agitating his State, he appears to have deceived the old man into writing the following letter, and he can hardly have deceived him without some old fashioned Little Rock lying:

PORTLAND, July 14, 1884.

DEAR SIR—I am just home from the East and find your note of the 11th. I have been constantly receiving letters like yours of inquiry about Mr. Blaine. My earliest answers were that he was not a teetotaler, but was a friend of prohibition and had done us good service many times; that he was also a friend to the proposed constitutional amendment, *and will vote for it.* I afterward learned that he has been an abstainer for several years.

Very respectfully,

NEAL DOW.

In this way an excellent campaign document was provided for local use, which would help to keep up the State majority to a point that would give promise of victory in November, and as such it was copiously circulated up to the day of election. The delusion that Blaine was going to vote with the vast majority of his fellow-citizens of Maine on a matter which they consider vitally important to their peace, happiness and prosperity, was thus kept up until the afternoon of Monday, when the votes were nearly all cast, and the Prohibitionist ladies who were waiting for the big, hearty and impulsive creature at the polls, had been driven home by the rain. He then set to work to humbug the Germans and other anti-Prohibitionists of the West, who he knew were waiting and watching, also, to see what he would do and boldly announced, when he was sure of his local majority, that he would not vote on the Prohibitory Amendment at all.

Mr. JIM'S pretense that he would dodge the vote on prohibition because he would not be a party to "dragging the issue into national politics," is characteristically audacious, considering that he was himself the author of a scheme to make the United States levy and distribute a tax on whisky large enough to pay the expenses of local government all over the country, and that there is a Prohibitionist Presidential ticket in the field.

—Compare the cowardly evasions—the attempts of BLAINE to carry water on both shoulders and deceive all parties—with the simple yet manly and emphatic declarations of Governor CLEVELAND on the same question, and we have a moral measure of the two candidates. Said CLEVELAND, in his letter of acceptance, in response to the Democratic resolution on sumptuary or prohibitory laws:

In a free country, the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control, and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

Where is the courage and manhood in this great social, political and financial question, with BLAINE, the straddler, or CLEVELAND, the statesman?

WORKINGMEN'S INTEREST.

The *Dispatch* talks about "the bold position of Mr. BLAINE on the labor question." We fail to see it. Mr. BLAINE has no record whatever in relation to the workingmen. During his long and adventurous political career he has simply ignored their existence—excepting when he wanted their votes. The *Dispatch* even will not have the hardihood to deny that in Congress he was the agent of corporations and monopolies, and supporting all land grabs in which he could get an interest. It was much the same with BEN BUTLER. His position with regard to the workingmen is illustrated by the fact that he vetoed the bill restricting convict labor which passed the Legislature of Massachusetts while he was Governor, and made a contract in defiance of it that should hold even if the bill were passed again over his veto. Governor CLEVELAND, as Governor of the State of New York, has signed bills to relieve the laboring men of contract prison labor competition, to prevent the sale of the poor man's furniture for debt, to prevent cruel and unjust treatment of children and to make workingmen first creditors when employers fail. Intelligent workingmen do not need to be told where their interest lies in comparing these three.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DODGER.

It is enough to make the phenomenal horse laugh, the *Gazette's* talk of "the frank and outspoken position of Mr. BLAINE with respect to the Prohibition amendment." Pray when did it become "frank and outspoken" for a public man to audaciously dodge a vote on a great public question when there was manifest throughout the Union the greatest interest to see how he should vote on that identical question? It is true the dodging was characteristic of the man. He dodged General BUTLER by climbing out of the window of a committee room. He dodged the MULLIGAN letter inquiry by adroitly getting himself transferred to the Senate and thus putting himself outside of the jurisdiction and powers of the House. He has been a dodger and trickster all his life, hence the universal verdict he is "smart," not straightforward and honest or "frank and outspoken."

When Mr. BLAINE was in the Senate a few years ago the Prohibitionists of the country pressed on that body the appointment of a commission to investigate the liquor traffic, which Mr. BLAINE now insists is a local issue. Senator BAYARD pointed out the effect of the resolution would be to make the temperance question a matter of national policy. Parties divided on the resolution on that principle. Mr. BLAINE *voted for it!* He was then interested in the Prohibition vote more than in the German Republican vote of the West. So he voted Congress should exercise jurisdiction on the subject. He was not up to the local issue dodge then. The resolution was rejected by Democratic votes aided by a few anti-Prohibition Republicans.

As the New York *Herald* puts it, "between Mr. BLAINE and Governor CLEVELAND there is in this matter a difference wide as that between Jupiter and a mud puddle." Let any one compare these following documents and decide for himself about the character of the two men:

VETO MESSAGE OF MAYOR CLEVELAND.

BUFFALO, June 26, 1882.

I return, without my approval, the resolution or your honorable body, passed at its last meeting, awarding the contracts for cleaning the paved streets and alleys of the city for the ensuing five years to ——— at his bid of **$422,500**.

The bid thus accepted by your honorable body is more than **$100,000** higher than that of another perfectly responsible party for the same work; and a worse and more suspicious feature in this transaction is that the bid now accepted is **$50,000** more than that made by ——— himself within a very few weeks, openly and publicly, to your honorable body, for performing precisely the same services. * * *

The charter of your city requires that the Mayor, when he disapproves any resolution of your honorable body, shall return the same with his objections.

This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to the action of your honorable body now under consideration shall be plainly stated. I withhold my assent from the same because I regard it as the culmination of a most barefaced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the public money. * * *

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Mayor.

LETTER OF SPEAKER BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, June 29, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I thank you for the article from Mr. Lewis. It is good in itself and will do good. He writes like a man of large intelligence and comprehension. Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character. It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell's offer to dispose of a share of his interest to me. If he really desires to do so, I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps if he waits till the full development of the enterprise, he may grow reluctant to part with the share; and I do not by this mean any distrust of him. I do not feel that I SHALL PROVE A DEADHEAD IN THE ENTERPRISE IF I ONCE EMBARK IN IT. I SEE VARIOUS CHANNELS IN WHICH I KNOW I CAN BE USEFUL.

Very hastily and sincerely, your friend.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Does any one believe that Governor CLEVELAND would write such a letter as this to "My dear Mr. FISHER?" Or does any one believe Mr. BLAINE capable of sending in so vigorous and manly a veto message?

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works have notified their employes of a reduction of wages or work will be shut down in November. It is not the fashion just now in this neck of the woods, with an election impending, to credit such reductions to the tariff, especially as the last Republican Congress reduced the duty on the principal product of the Edgar Thomson Works from $28 to some $14 a ton. It was FRANK JONES, the BLAINE Chairman, and the original importer of contract labor, who declared to the workingmen of Pittsburgh in 1880: "Elect HANCOCK, and you will have idleness, lower wages and the poor house. Elect GARFIELD, and you will have steady work, better wages and prosperity." FRANK proposes another campaign of this sort this year, but it won't win. The workingmen can't be fooled twice by the same nostrum.

IMPORTED LABOR—THE POSITION OF THE TWO PARTIES.

Wages are down—down—down; for the common day laborer and miner in some parts of the country as low as sixty cents a day. This has been largely caused by the importation of contract labor from Europe. And in some cases, as in the Hocking valley mines in Ohio, —where there are ten thousand miners idle—the reductions proposed would make matters worse for these hardy breadwinners than the so-called pauper standard of Europe. Worse, because American workingmen have not been trained in the pinching economy of European laborers. They have aspirations and hopes—seek to advance their condition and educate their children. Says a recent writer, himself a coal operator, about these Hocking miners in Ohio:

These miners are principally honest, peaceable, industrious American citizens who form a part of the bone and sinew of the land. They have generally homes to provide for and families to support, children to raise and educate, and a standard of living to maintain that is in accordance with American civilization.

To say to these men that they must come down to the low condition of European pauper labor, that they shall not be given compensation for their hard and honest toil sufficient to enable them to live in decency and aid in supporting those various social and religious objects in which all good citizens feel a common interest—in a word, that they shall not live like freemen and American citizens, but as serfs and miserable menials, is nothing short of the most heartless and odious despotism.

Against this tyranny these men are now contending with a heroism that challenges honest admiration.

The same may be said of coal miners along the Monongahela valley. Some of whom prefer life in exposed camps and even the refuge of the county jail, to acceding to the harsh terms of operators.

Said B. F. JONES, the BLAINE Chairman, in appealing for the votes of these men in 1880: "Elect GARFIELD and you will have steady work, better wages and prosperity. Elect HANCOCK and idleness, low wages and the poor house stare you in the face."

Imported contract labor being largely responsible for these conditions, who is responsible for imported contract labor? We answer, the Republican party. Take the Hocking valley mines as an illustration. JAMES G. BLAINE, his principal henchman, WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey, and ex-Governor FOSTER, of Ohio, are largely interested in the enormous coal monopoly of the Hocking valley and responsible for existing conditions. A letter in the New York *Evening Post* of September 7, shows how the imported labor has gone into this region:

If you will turn to the file of the *Commercial Advertiser*, you will find on the 14th of July, 1884, a dispatch from Columbus, O., stating that a large number of imported laborers had been sent down to the Hocking valley mines, guarded by 150 of Pinkerton's special police, armed with carbines and revolvers. In the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 15th of July, 1884, you will find another dispatch stating that the operators (owners) say they "will have 3,000 more foreigners to go into the mines in a few days." The dispatches of yesterday and to-day from that region portray the condition of things there now.

To the Republican party in Congress and a Republican President, is due the enactment of a law legalizing contracts for this imported labor and providing for their enforcement by the power of the Federal Government. The second section of this law declares:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by the said Commissioners, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expenses of their emigration, shall be held to be valid in law, and MAY BE ENFORCED IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES or of the several States and Territories; and such advance, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the Recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate AS A LIEN UPON ANY LANDS THEREAFTER ACQUIRED by the emigrant, whether under the Homestead law when the title is consummated, or ON PROPERTY OTHERWISE ACQUIRED, until liquidated by the emigrant.

This law remained in force for several years, and its provisions are still followed by the monopolists in importing contract labor from Europe. Mr. BLAINE was in Congress when the bill passed, and we have no doubt voted for it.

One of the first persons to take advantage of this law in the importation of foreign labor was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and manager of BLAINE'S Presidential canvass.

Some years ago there was a difference between the iron masters of Pittsburgh and their employes in the matter of wages, a not unusual circumstance. The puddlers and other workmen stood one reduction when the operators insisted on another, and there was a strike. Then it was that Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, Mr. BLAINE'S Chairman, (and other operators whose names it is not necessary to mention, as they are in private life,) resolved to send to Europe for skilled labor. A shrewd Belgian, residing in Pittsburgh, was deputized and paid well to go abroad for this purpose. The matter was kept very quiet, until, like a thunderbolt in a clear sky, the news fell on the workingmen of Pittsburgh that a *hundred Prussian families* had arrived in the city on a special train of the Pennsylvani rail. road, and were to take the places of the men in the mills who refused to accept lower wages. This was the commencement of imported labor.

The importation created intense indignation among the mechanics of Pittsburgh. On the Saturday evening following, according to the daily papers, between two and three thousand workingmen met in mass meeting on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, the most public place in the city of Pittsburgh, to enter their protest. Stirring speeches were made by noted labor advoccates, denunciatory of the methods of their employers in importing foreign labor. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain capitalists and manufacturers of the city of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny, have raised a fund designed to purchase importation of foreign laborers to be brought to this city and county for the purpose of still overstocking the labor market here.

WHEREAS, Purchased importation of foreign labor as above described has already reached the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That while the workingmen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny do not object to ordinary free immigration of laborers from any part of the globe, yet they do oppose, and hereby emphatically protest against organized importations, specially secured by capitalists for the purpose of overstocking the labor market of any locality, feeling as they do that such importations are hostile to the rights and interests at home, resulting injuriously to the imported laborers, and inevitably leading to pauperism and crime.

An iron worker, employed at the time in Mr. FRANK JONES' rolling mill, being interviewed by a POST reporter on the subject, stated:

B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and chosen for the place ostensibly for his friendship for the laboring man, and the strength he would give the ticket among the mechanics and other toilers in the mills and factories of the country, and in the hope of his $100,000 subscription to Blaine's canvass, was one of the men who first proposed the importation of contract labor into Western Pennsylvania, and the firm of Jones & Laughlin was one of the three or four to first bring such labor here to take the place of their own men.

Another mechanic, employed in one of the mills of the city, also stated to THE POST reporter:

I remember that cut down of wages, and it was the most unjust reduction I ever saw. Everything was high then, rent and food and clothing, and the men felt that they couldn't live at the low wages. They knew, too, that iron was commanding good prices, and there was no apparent cause for the reduction. "No, sir," he continued, reflectively, "they won't catch the votes of many workingmen with Mr. Jones' protection, when they remember how they were protected in what they considered their rights."

We do not know when the law of the Republican party legalizing contracts for imported labor was repealed, or whether it is repealed to this day. At any rate the system, guarded by law, took root and there is hardly any part of the country or any class of skilled laborers that have not or do not now experience its injurious effects. The coal miners, the iron and steel workers, the glass operatives, the woolen and cotton spinners, have all suffered from this unjust competition. When there was a deficiency in its supply ignorant negroes from Southern States were utilized to keep down wages. Squads of them have been brought into all the mining districts. To help the negro? No! To oppress the white artisan? Yes!

The Democratic party, always the friend and advocate of the rights of labor, and naturally so because its great strength is with the workingmen of the country, has sought to stamp out this great abuse of imported contract labor, *but its efforts have been frustrated by the Republican party*, the party of banks, corporations and monopolies.

At the last session of Congress, Hon. JAMES H. HOPKINS, the Democratic representative of the Pittsburgh district, as Chairman of the Committee on Labor, reported and had passed, *by the Democratic House*, a bill which would have put an effectual stop to the importation of foreign labor. This is a synopsis of the bill presented by Mr. HOPKINS.

The bill provided that the importation or migration from any foreign country into any place within the jurisdiction of the United States of any alien, under any agreement, expressed or implied, that such alien shall work, labor for, or in anywise serve in said jurisdiction any person or corporation, shall hereafter be prohibited, and that every such agreement should be considered null and void. Any violation of the law subjected the violator to a penalty of five hundred dollars. It also provided that any master or other officer of a ship who knowingly brought any such alien into the jurisdiction should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by the infliction of $1,000 fine for each prohibited alien transported in his vessel. Further, the bill contained a stipulation that should any person or corporation represent to the President of the United States that he or it was about starting a business which required a kind of skilled labor not to be here procured, the President might, on satisfactory proof being submitted to him, license the person or corporation to bring in such skilled labor.

This bill was ably advocated by such Democratic Congressmen as HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, O'NEIL, of Missouri, and FORAN, of Ohio. *It passed the Democratic House and was sent to the Republican Senate. What was its fate there?*

The Senate referred the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor, and Senator GEORGE, of Mississippi, a Democratic member of that committee, secured a report in its favor, but was unable to induce the Republican Senate to take it up for action,

This was natural, for the Senate is the stronghold of capital, corporations and monopoly. It is a club of millionaires, many of them boasting palaces on the broad avenues of the Capital such as BLAINE constructed from the savings of his salary and other little economies, mainly the outcome of the traffic he pursued in his votes and influence and rulings as Speaker.

The Republican Senate adjourned last June, having absolutely neglected and refused to even consider this just measure demanded by the workingmen of the country for their own protection. Of course there will be all sorts of quibbles in defense of the Senate, because a political campaign makes such quibbles necessary. FRANK JONES, BLAINE'S Chairman, and the original importer of contract labor, will doubtless certify in published documents the Senate did its full duty. But the solid facts remain. *The Democratic House passed the bill. The Republican Senate refused to pass it.* True, the Republican Convention at Chicago a month before Congress adjourned, passed a resolution denouncing "the importation of contract labor," but the Republican Senate made up of the magnates of the party—to a great extent the absolute rulers of its policy and action—rejected a bill for that very purpose. Not the first time nor the thousandth that the Republicans have followed fair words by foul acts.

DORSEY AND A MILLION DOLLARS.

Ex-Congressman PAGE, of California, who went down after many years service in the tidal wave of 1882, is a practical politician of the DORSEY-ELKINS-KELLOGG type, and like them is holding up the banner of the Knight of the White Feather. But Congressman PAGE is not serene, and boldly states the Republican canvass is in a desperate condition, requiring the most severe remedies. Interviewed at Washington by a correspondent of a BLAINE organ in Pittsburgh—the *Dispatch*—Mr. PAGE gets at the fine points of the canvass in this way:

Mr. Page—"I would carry Ohio at all hazards. It is necessary; it is vital; we must have it. I would spend a million dollars to get it, if so much money was necessary to that end."

"Could that much be profitably spent in Ohio?" I asked.

"Every dollar spent in Ohio is profitably spent. I don't mean it should be laid out in buying votes. Yet I would get the votes if I had to buy them."

"You think Ohio the key to the political situation?"

"Most assuredly. It is the situation itself. If we should lose Ohio in October, nothing can save the Republican party. It would be folly to talk of carrying New York and lose Ohio."

"Is there any real danger of the Democrats carrying Ohio?"

"A good deal of danger the way this campaign is being conducted. There seems to be a failure to grasp the situation. The campaign managers are frittering away their time and money here, there and everywhere. If we could only have a man like Dorsey in Ohio just now there would be no doubt as to the result."

A "man like DORSEY," it seems, therefore, is the only salvation for BLAINE. We suppose he has been telegraphed for to his New Mexico ranche, as he put forth a "feeler" the other day on the depravity of CLEVELAND.

Just how DORSEY could carry Ohio for BLAINE, Congressman PAGE is in no doubt. He would only want a million of dollars. The charming frankness of PAGE'S discourse tempts us to further quotations:

"This matter is too important for us to take risks. I would take no risk whatever. If an influential German had a team to devote to Republican services I'd give him $10,000 for it. I'd get leading Germans in every town and county to indorse Blaine and Logan and print the indorsements every day in every paper in the State. If it took a million dollars this ought to be done. Anything, almost, can be done with money. I can carry every doubtful State in the Union with money. Everybody knows a good deal of money is fooled away every campaign by bad management, but money properly expended is bread cast upon the waters. Ohio is absolutely necessary to us; it is not to the Democrats."

"It is, then, what is termed a ground-hog case?"

"Precisely. If we lose Ohio we shall be out of meat, and for a long time, too."

Where the million of dollars is to come from, and how it is to be repaid, Congressman PAGE has clear and decided views. The *Dispatch* correspondent says:

There is no Star route ring now to look to for friendly aid. The manufacturing interests are not enjoying that degree of prosperity which encourages liberality. The whisky interests are Democratic. Where, then, is the money to come from? Page answers this question himself in his own practical way. It must come from Wall street. What is a million to Joy Gould and Vanderbilt when they can make so much under favorable circumstances in a day, in an hour? If a railroad pool of millionaires could make a President, they could unmake him, and if they could make and unmake an administration they could control it. Think you there are no favors for the administration to give out which were worth a million to any man? Bah! There are over 150,000,000 acres of public lands in dispute between the Government and the railroads. Witness the course of legislation on those bills of forfeiture last winter. These 60,000,000 acres which the Democrats of the House attempted to restore are worth every dollar of $180,000,000. The 100,000,000 acres more in dispute are worth in round figures $250,000,000 at Government valuation. A single decision of the Interior Department in a single railroad case made a difference of more than $50,000,000 to the corporation.

It would be gilding refined gold to comment on Congressman PAGE'S utterances. It is well to bear in mind that he is one of the Congressmen Mr. BLAINE wanted saved in 1882, when he was intriguing to defeat the late Judge FOLGER and General BEAVER. See the letter to DICK HARRINGTON.

THE DRIFT

DORSEY, the Star route thief, comforts the Republicans by declaring for BLAINE and maligning CLEVELAND.

HAMILTON FISH, Republican Secretary of State for eight years under General GRANT, Governor of New York and United States Senator, declares for CLEVELAND. He says BLAINE'S career as Secretary of State "cannot be too strongly condemned," and that CLEVELAND has made a splendid record as Governor, and will do equally well as President.

So does BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, Republican Secretary of the Treasury under GRANT, the "smasher" of the great whisky rings, and BLAINE'S principal competitor for the nomination at Cincinnati in 1876. "I shall vote for CLEVELAND," says Mr. BRISTOW, "as an emphatic protest against the nomination of such a man as Mr. BLAINE. It is the only way I can protest against the candidacy of so dishonest and corrupt a man."

So does FRANCIS H. WALKER, of Connecticut, the late distinguished Superintendent of the Census. "I am a Republican," he says, "but shall vote for CLEVELAND."

We congratulate the Republicans on the continued services of the Star route thief. We congratulate the Democracy on the accession to CLEVELAND of FISH, BRISTOW and WALKER. We can stand that sort of a drift. Every one to his affinities. The DORSEYS to BLAINE.

THE speech of Senator WALLACE Friday, at the tri-State gathering at Harper's Ferry, has all the characteristics of that gentleman's most effective political discussion. It scatters the cobwebs and points in clear and concise argument, the two great issues the American people will determine in November. The prime issue, he holds, is between official honesty and corrupt administration. Secondary to this, and only to be accomplished after it has been asserted, is economy of administration and reduction of taxation. So far as the tariff is involved, he maintains, "the issue is not between tariff and free trade; no such issue has been or can be made; it is between high and aggressive tariff or taxation and lower, reasonable and more moderate taxation." The concluding paragraph of the speech states in a masterly way the whole contention of the canvass:

Cheap government, honest government, a tariff to produce enough revenue to conduct the government, pay the interest on our public debt and the pension list, with taxation so adjusted as to raise no more than for these wants whilst it is ample to cover the increased cost of production resulting from just wages to our artisans, are thoughts we enunciate, the principles we advocate.

A FEEBLE attempt has been made to deny or lessen the force of the recent utterances of Mrs. MORRILL, the venerable widow of the late distinguished Senator and Secretary, LOT M. MORRILL, giving her opinion and her husband's concerning the "wicked and corrupt" character of Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE. To a *Herald* correspondent Mrs. MORRILL repeats and re-affirms every word of the scathing letter which she wrote to the Republican State Committee, of Ohio, as follows:

I am in mourning for my husband, but, as much as I mourn his death, I thank my Father in heaven that He called him home before the party he loved so well and did so much for had so disgraced itself as to nominate so wicked and corrupt a man for the highest office within the gift of the American people, as I know and my husband knew James G. Blaine to be. If he were alive he would not support Mr. Blaine, or any such man, even at the bidding of his party.

CHARLOTTE MORRILL.

A gentleman from Portland says he was on the train with Mr. BLAINE when Mr. BLAINE read the *Herald* article containing the above letter. He says that Mr. BLAINE sprang up like one stung, staggered and nearly fell, and then began pacing back and forth in the aisle in the car. His agitation was described as being intense.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

NEAL DOW pledged the Prohibitionists of the country that Mr. BLAINE would vote the Constitutional amendment in Maine, and that he was a teetotaler and an ardent friend of the cause. But BLAINE was equal to the emergency, by shirking the most important issue in the State by refusing to vote. DOW has the floor.

AN important railroad line was completed last week, being a direct road from Memphis to New Orleans, running near the river as practicable and touching at Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge. The distance by the road from Memphis to New Orleans is 445 miles It will change the course of much of the passenger travel from the North to New Orleans.

"I CONGRATULATE you upon your determination to hold the Irish National League neutral in American politics." This was the dispatch cabled by CHARLES STEWART PARNELL to PATRICK EGAN, the new President of the American branch of the League. It looks as if this was a rebuke to Mr. EGAN for his recent attempt in Nebraska to drag the League into politics by booming BLAINE.

The New York *Tribune* continues to explain the source of BLAINE'S wealth by the monumental fib that it came from coal lands left him by his father, who did not own an acre of land or any ready cash when he died. Another method by which he is supposed to have accumulated many ducats was the publication of a weekly newspaper up among the pine trees of Maine. If the *Tribune* has not character enough to stand up and come within forty miles of the truth, it ought to quit. The great public is better informed and only laugh at it.

THE *Telegraph* thinks the Wisconsin Democrats "artful dodgers" because they declare for the practicable regulation of the liquor traffic, but against its impracticable prohibition. If this is a dodge we don't understand the force of language; and speaking of dodgers, pray what was BLAINE'S refusal to vote on prohibition, if not a palpable, self-confessed evasion of his duty as a citizen, on the theory it is a citizen's duty to vote, and the more important the citizen the more important he should perform his duty.

THE admission on the part of a few Republican organs that Ohio is in danger brings with it the usual wail that the Democrats of that State are corrupting the great centres by an extravagant outlay of money and importation of voters. Of course there must be some reason for the evident change going on in this hitherto solid Republican State in Presidential years. It is very plain Mr. BLAINE and his committee intend to send their cash and stump speakers to Ohio and rescue it if possible during the month of work now before them. They may do it, but they will have to work for it.

IT doesn't do a bit of good to take a twelve mile promenade in a fourteenfoot room with the baby, and sing or declaim: "Hootchie, pootchie, pudden and pie." Use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and be done with it.

The Line Drawn in Cyclone Stories.

(Jamestown Sun.)

We are willing to take a certain amount of stock in newspaper accounts of Western cyclones, but when an Arkansas paper tells about a zephyr carrying a bed quilt sixty-one miles and then going back for the sheet we ain't there.

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Incalculable Value.

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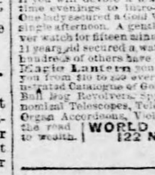

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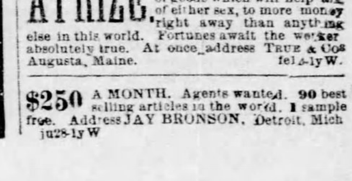

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CHARITY.

The rich man gave his dole, not ill content
To find his heart still moved by human woe:
The poor man to his neighbor simply lent
The scanty savings he could scarce forego.

The one passed on, and asked to know no more:
The other's wife all night, with pity brave,
The neighbor's dying child was bending o'er,
And never deeming it was much she gave.

Oh! God forgive us that we dare to ask
Solace of costly gifts and fruitless sighs!
Scorn on the sigh that shuns the unwelcome task
The dole that lacks the salt of sacrifice!

No gilded palm the crushing weight can lift;
No soothing sigh the maddening woe can cure:
'Tis love that gives its wealth to every gift;
Ill would the poor man fare without the poor!

AS A KNOW-NOTHING.

How Father Bapst Was Tarred and Feathered in Blaine's State.

Blaine as Editor Excusing the Barbarie Mob.

T. D. Jones, a well known lumber-dealer at West and Kent streets, Greenpoint, L. I., is a Maine man, and was a resident when James G. Blaine was engaged in the Know-Nothing crusade. Mr. Jones was in Ellsworth when Rev. Father Bapst was tarred and feathered, and gives the following graphic account of the disgraceful affair:

"Gov. Morrill was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1854, and the leading issue of the campaign was the proposed exclusion of all foreigners from the franchise. Blaine at once commenced a fierce advocacy of the tenets of Know-Nothingism, and kept it up all through 1854, 1855, and 1856. I might with justice say that Know-Nothingism owed its existence in Maine to him.

"The Know-Nothing spirit was burning at red heat under the surface, fed and inflamed week after week by Blaine's paper, and was only waiting for the slightest occurrence to burst forth with devouring effect. I think it was some time in July that the Catholics turned their church into a school house, and began to build a new church. This brought out all the spirit of Know-Nothingism. The old church was burned down one night, and that portion of the new church which had been erected was burned and destroyed. It was thought well to call a meeting for the purpose of denouncing the outrage and assuring our Catholic fellow-townspeople that the burning of their church and school was the act of ignorant bigots, and that all respectable Protestants held such conduct in utter abhorrence. Half a dozen of us went to see Mr. Whittaker, who was then chairman of the town selectmen, to have the meeting called. Mr. Whittaker, being a Democrat, was with us. The meeting was called for the 8th of July. When we went to the place we found that the Know-Nothing element had gathered in large force and taken possession. It was our intention to have Mr. Whittaker preside, but we saw we were outnumbered four to one, and knowing we could effect nothing we left. The meeting passed resolutions, of which I have just received a certified copy taken from the town records by Mr. Edward E. Brady, the present town clerk, as follows:

Moved by George W. Madox, That if John Bapst, S. J., be found again upon Ellsworth soil we will provide for him and try on an entire suit of new clothes such as can not be found at the shops of any tailor (sic.), and that when this is apparelled he be presented with a free ticket to leave Ellsworth upon the first railroad operation that may go into effect.

Voted: That the resolution adopted at this meeting be published in *The Ellsworth Herald* and *Eastern Freeman*.

Voted: That we now adjourn sine die.

W. A. CRANY, Town Clerk.

"The proceedings were published all over, but Father Bapst, not believing that they would put their threat into execution, went to Ellsworth the following Saturday to be on hand to attend to his religious duties next morning. He stopped at the house of an Irish Catholic named Kent. When darkness had set in the house was surrounded by a mob, who demanded the production of the objectionable priest.

"A trap-door in the floor of Mr. Kent's kitchen led down to the cellar, and opening this he induced Father Bapst to descend and hide in the cellar, expecting the mob would go away when they could not find him. Mr. Kent opened the door and told them that Father Bapst was not there.

"'We know he is and we must have him,' the crowd yelled. Mr. Kent invited them to look all over the house, but they persisted in the statement that he was secreted in the house, as some of them had seen him enter. Mr. Kent ried to persuade them that he was not there and begged them to go away.

"'If you don't produce him we will burn down your house and roast him alive,' the mob howled. They were proceeding to carry out the threat to burn down the house when Father Bapst, not wishing to see his protector made to suffer, pushed up the trap-door and ascended from the cellar. With a yell they rushed upon him, dragged him out of the house, placed him upon a sharp rail, and thus carried him along yelling, hooting, and cursing him. The men carrying the rail jogged it up and down so as to inflict more pain and injury. Coming to a lonely place outside the town they took his watch and money and his clothes, stripping him naked. They then dragged him into a wood, as I afterward learned, and tied him to a tree. They piled brush around him, and some of the ruffians tried to set it on fire. They would most likely have burned him to death did not their supply of matches give out before they could get the brush lit. They then untied him from the tree and flung him on his back, and a man with a large knife was about to perpetrate a terrible outrage when a few of the mob revolted and saved him. After they released him from the tree, where, covered with tar and feathers, they had attempted to roast him alive, they dragged him back to the town and told him to get out that night or they would most assuredly kill him if he attempted to say mass next day. When we got back I learned that Father Bapst was at Mr. K...'s residence. I went there and ... to see him. I was at first denied admittance, but was afterward permitted to enter the room in which he was. There stood Father Bapst covered with tar and feathers and exhausted by his inhuman treatment. He was surrounded by a few friends who were endeavoring to cleanse him with soap and warm water. He extended his hand to me. As I stood there and saw the poor priest's hair and eyebrows shaved off, as it was impossible to get the tar out, I vowed that I would fight fanaticism until I died. I did fight Blaine in Maine for fifteen years afterward. Father Bapst preached next day in his church, and we feared the mob would gather again.

"We resolved to punish the ruffians, and got George Evans, then Attorney General of the State, previously United States Senator, to come to Ellsworth to present the case to the grand jury. But the grand jury were all Know-Nothings and refused to find indictments, although the evidence was most conclusive. Mr. Evans was so indignant and disgusted with the grand jury that he said he would not sleep a night in the town if he got a present of all the State. Late as it was, he insisted on shaking the dust of Ellsworth from his feet.

"Did Mr. Blaine in his *Kennebec Journal* denounce the outrage upon Father Bapst? On the contrary, he said the people—meaning the mob—must have got some terrible provocation when they were forced to such extremes."

ENGLISH TOPICS.

Annual Exodus of Hop-Pickers—Scenes of Vice and Misery.

(Philadelphia Telegraph London Letter.)

To all who are anxious to study the English lower classes in all their misery and squalor, I would commend a trip through the counties of Kent and Sussex at this season of the year, when the process of gathering in the harvest of hops is in full swing. The ordinary agricultural laborers who plant and till the hop gardens are not of the highest character from either a moral or social point of view; but they are several thousand per cent. better than the motley crew which annually descends upon Kent and Sussex to assist at the ingathering of the crop. They nearly all come from the metropolis. Every unsavory slum of London vomits forth contingent to the great hop-picking army. From the New Cut, Southwark, Seven Dials, Ratcliffe Highway, and Wapping whole families of hang-dog, beetle-browed men, dirty, frowsy women, and sickly, unnaturally precocious children, most of them clad in an indescribable costume of filthy rags, creep out from their noisome rookeries and wend their way by road or rail to the scene of their annual labors.

Strangely out of place they look—this nondescript army of beggars, tramps, thieves, and prostitutes—in the quiet lanes and fields of one of the fairest parts of England. The peaceful meadows and lovely hedge-rows are profaned by strange oaths and snatches of bawdy music-hall ditties shouted out in every key from the child's piping falsetto to the gruff bass of the burly ruffian who knows full well the interior aspect of her Majesty's jails.

The railway companies whose lines pass through the hop country carry the ragged multitude to the scene of their labors at absurdly low prices. The trains run at unearthly hours; but this is rather an advantage than otherwise, as many who sally forth can only venture out of their London haunts by night, when the respectable portion of humanity is fast asleep, and the lynx-eyed police have relaxed their vigilance. Last Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, I went to see the first corps of the hop-picking army start for the scene of action. Several hundreds of men, women, and children were gathered together with their baggage waiting for the train. There was not a respectable-looking bag, basket, or valise among them. Some carried all their personal effects in a small bundle tied up in a handkerchief and slung on the end of a stick; others had quite an array of untidy looking bundles and packages tied up with old rope and strips of clothing; while many carried a whole *batterie de cuisine* with them, in the shape of a dented and dingy array of dilapidated kettles, sauce-pans, and frying-pans. The flickering station gaslight illuminating the scene seldom showed such a mass of wretchedness and misery. There was not a single happy face to be seen. Vice, despair, destitution, or hopelessness was stamped upon every countenance. Nothing but the pen of a Zola and the pencil of a Dore could begin to do justice to the scene. It made one sick to think that this crowd of miserable objects was but a microscopic sample of a huge mass of fearful degradation and crime left behind in many a crowded court and fetid alley of the great slumbering city.

WRETCHEDNESS AND VICE.

No doubt this annual outing is good for the physical health of the city hop-pickers; but the evil done to the rural community from having this mass of baggard wretchedness and vice thrown among it cannot fail to be immense. The pickers are paid by piecework, and as the smallest hand can help to fill the baskets with hops, whole families are preferably engaged by the farmers—or "growers," as they prefer being called. Small trouble is taken in housing the ragged contingent. Some growers provide an empty barn, wherein the pickers of all ages and sexes huddle indiscriminately together at night, which often is made hideous by the gross immorality, fearful oaths, and obscene songs in which a large proportion of the inmates indulge. A few of the more respectable endeavor to obtain cheap lodgings in the adjacent villages; but a large number have no choice but to make the wayside their bed, a stone or log of wood their pillow, and the open canopy of heaven their roof-tree. When the "open canopy" lets the rain through—not unfrequently the case in this humid climate—the situation of the unfortunates is not to be envied.

The position of the hop-pickers of late years, however, has been somewhat improved. The sanitary authorities and police are beginning to look after them a little, and there is now, I believe, a mission organized to minister to their spiritual needs and inculcate habits of morality and decency, whilst there is no doubt that on the whole the change from London slums to the fresh country air is beneficial to their health. While the harvest lasts, too, they earn fair wages.

Some well-meaning people have tried to put a stop to this annual influx of the city scum, but the crop must be gathered, and as the hop-growers have not been successful in inducing ladies and gentlemen to undertake the work, they are obliged to put up with such helpers as they can get.

Is Human Testimony Valuable?

If it has been commended, in use, for 40 years among the people; if its claims have been repeatedly and thoroughly tested, and vindicated by the medical profession; if this statement is corroborated by thousands of written certificates from all parts of the world, from all classes of society, from the armies and navies of the United States, Great Britian and other countries, from the Judicial Bench, and finally from all ranks and conditions of men; if any value attaches to human testimony, then these testimonials must be regarded as unimpeachable and overwhelming, that *Pond's Extract* is the best family medicine in use, both for external or internal application

LIEUTENANT J. W. DANENHOWER, of Arctic fame, has arrived at Annapolis for duty in the Naval Academy and has been assigned to the department of chemistry and physics.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF&W

BLAINE'S RECORD.

Portions of the Mulligan Letters Never Before Given to the Public.

The Damning Story of Dishonesty, Corruption and Sycophancy Which They Tell.

Persuading His Friends in Maine to Buy Worthless Railroad Bonds.

Debts of Honor to Fisher Which Never Have Been Paid and Never Will Be.

Appealing to His "Friend" to Save Him From the Criticisms of the Press

By Whitewashing His Character and Painting Him as an Honest Man.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BOSTON, September 14.—The Mulligan letters hitherto unpublished will be printed in all the Boston papers to-morrow. The reason that Mr. Fisher gives for having the letters printed is that he considered it a duty to have them published for the benefit of the people of the United States. Mr. Mulligan has been denounced by the Blaine papers and his integrity has been impeached. Both gentlemen have considered it their duty to defend themselves, and they have submitted the letters without comment. Sohier & Welch, counsellors of the very highest standing, have the original letters under lock and key. The collection of letters is over the signatures of Warren Fisher and James Mulligan.

In introducing the correspondence, Fisher and Mulligan say:

To the People of the United States:

Believing that it is our duty to lay before our fellow-countrymen the following documents which have been in our possession, we have placed the original for safe keeping in the hands of Messrs. Sohier & Welch, counsellors of Boston, and herewith submit the contents without comment.

The letters from Mr. Fisher are letter press copies of the originals. The first letter from Blaine to Fisher is dated Augusta, October 4, 1869, addressed: "My Dear Mr. Fisher," and says:

Inclosed find $10,000 check in payment A. and D. Coburn's subscription. I presume you will receive by same mail the 20 per cent. due on all subscriptions already forwarded to you. This makes $125,000 in all I have disposed of. No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine; so there need be no embarrassment talking with Caldwell.

In a letter written the following day, Blaine says:

I inclose $2,000 payment on F. Morrill's installment; $1,000 in payment Lot M. Morrill's installment. This makes $130,000. There may be $20,000 more, but $150,000 will be my limit.

Under date of Augusta, November 18, 1869, Blaine writes.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—It is quite evident to my mind that at the approaching session of Congress there will be an expansion of the currency to the amount of fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars. The form it will take I think will be an addition to the national bank circulation West and South. My object in writing is to ask in season if your friends would desire to establish a bank at Little Rock? It will be to some extent a matter of favoritism as to who gets the banks in the several localities, and it will be in my power to "cast an anchor to the windward" in your behalf, if you desire it. Please think over the matter and confer with Mr. Caldwell and let me know your desires as soon as you reach any conclusion. There is, of course, no special hurry, but I thought I would suggest the matter in order that you might mature your thoughts in good time. It would be well to determine the amount to which you might wish to go. I suppose it might be practicable to secure a $500,000 bank; but in that locality you would hardly wish to go so deep, but they are very profitable institutions. Say $250,000.

Writing under date of the House of Representatives, December 7, 1870, Blaine says to Fisher:

I have written Mr. Caldwell about the bank. No trouble in securing a bank of $500,000. The Secretary of War will not allow the use of the Arsenal at Little Rock. Says it is impossible.'

In a long letter dated two days later to Fisher, Blaine gives further details about the National Bank and 10-40 bonds to deposit to secure circulation. He advises taking the 10-40s. From Augusta, December 29, 1870, Blaine writing about that now famous loan of $25,000, says:

He hopes now that I shall secure $25,000 or nearly that. Money is tight * * * Have seen most of the parties to whom bonds are due. I would be glad to have the coupon I promised them *individually* to make it right in the future. I did not in any way use the name of the company nor commit you to anything—only *myself*—I will make it all right with you. What I want, then, is $82,000 ($32,000 first mortgage bonds, $50,000 land bonds) and also for collateral to the notes for $25,000, an additional $50,000 of land bonds.

On January 26, 1871, writing to Fisher from the House, Blaine tells him he has written to Caldwell suggesting a meeting with Colonel Thomas A. Scott, and then adds:

I have some reason for believing that a very advantageous arrangement may be made for taking $300,000. * * * Let me have an accurate and reliable statement of your financial condition, and I can do something. I feel very sanguine with Thomas A. Scott. I think you will not deem me unreasonable when I again and persistently urge that I ought to have good notes for the $25,000, and that I ought also to have $82,000 bonds, which were made by yourself and Mr. Caldwell the express basis of the $25,000 loan. I do not believe your company has a stronger or more equitable and legal claim than mine, while its personal hardships to me are bitter and burning, and humiliating to the last degree.

On April 21, 1871, Blaine writes to Jos. Caldwell:

MY DEAR MR. CALDWELL—On the 29th inst., the second note of the loan I negotiated in December last falls due. The first for $2,032 50, which fell due March 1-4, I was compelled to meet at the gravest possible inconvenience to myself. I drew on Mr. Fisher for the amount but he declined to notice the draft. The note which falls due on the 29th inst., is for $2,578 35. It seems extremely hard and unjust that I should be compelled to pay this money. It is no more my debt than the debt of President Grant or Queen Victoria, and I cannot believe that you and Mr. Fisher, both or either, intend to leave this burden on me. If you do it will crush me. I have no possible means wherewith to meet these notes, and I beg of you and Mr. Fisher, either or both, to come to my relief.

In a letter from Mr. Fisher, under date of January 24, he writes me as follows:

"In regard to the $25,000 which you borrowed and loaned to Mr. Caldwell, or rather Mr. Pratt, as it was assumed by Mr. Pratt because you received from him $50,000 land bonds for the amount, upon my visiting the office for the first time after you left the city, Mr. Pratt said he and Mr. Farrington gave to you their individual bonds and they kept the money, and in order to obtain the money and get it out of Mr. Pratt's hands, I obtained $50,000 land bonds, and took what I supposed to be money, but it was not there. Part of it had been misapplied to other matters; $15,000 of it I loaned to Mr. Caldwell; the balance went into a house at Little Rock without my knowledge or consent, and Pullman cars, etc., etc." Now, my dear sir, if this be a correct statement may I not hope you will relieve me to the extent of the $15,000 and Mr. Fisher will surely pay the other $10,000. As a wholly innocent third party, doing my best to act as a sincere and steadfast friend to both of you, I ought not to be left exposed to financial ruin and personal humiliation. Please read this to Mr. Fisher. I have advised of my writing to you.

Mr. Caldwell sent the above letter to Mr. Fisher saying:

BOSTON, April 25, 1871.

DEAR FISHER—I inclose letter from Blaine. I forgot to speak to you about them when I saw you this afternoon. I hope you can help him. I would if it were in my power. Blaine is an important man for us to have feel all right toward us, and I only wish that I was so situated that I could could help him.

Yours very truly, J. CALDWELL.

June 14, 1871, Blaine writes to Fisher, saying among other things:

I am in a very painful and embarrassed situation growing out of my connection with the Fort Smith enterprise. I have paid and caused to be paid into your treasury about $250,000, and the only result to me is the most painful perplexity. The most painful of all, the most oppressive, is the $25,000 which I paid to Mr. Pratt for you January 2, which I borrowed here on my own faith and credit on the distinct understanding with you that it was to be repaid and that I was also to receive a certain proport on of the bonds. I have received only a part of the bonds, the larger part, and not a dollar of the money. * * * If you will look at a copy of our agreement in your hands you will find there is still due some $70,000 of land bonds and $36,000 of first mortgage. In order to square myself with my friends, I need and must have $36,000 land bonds and $9,000 first mortgage—$45,000 in all, still leaving $51,000 of mine in your hands. Now, if you will take up these $100,000 of coupons, paying me the cash therefor and give me the $45,000 of bonds, I will let all the remainder of our matters stand until you are perfectly at ease and ready to open correspondence on the subject yourself. In other words, I will leave the matter in your hands until the Fort Smith enterprise is out of the woods and its tangled affairs well smoothed out."

From Boston September 30, 1876, Fisher writes to Blaine telling him that it is important that:

Parties owning the $25,000 and invested by them in the Northern Pacific railroad should receive what is due them; and unless something is done about it I shall be forced to turn the document over to them and let you settle direc with them. I am constantly reminded about it and they all say: Why don't Blaine deliver to you our interest? Mr. Caldwell tells me he has paid you his last note due, and gave you the $50,000 land bonds in addition. I should judge it was for your interest to settle the matter at once and have no further delay. You must be your own judge in the matter, but my advice is to settle it at once.

Mr. Fisher wrote again, October 24, 1871, to Blaine, saying:

I have heretofore advised you that I had been frequently importuned for the securities of the Northern Pacific road, and as a last resort I had to surrender your obligation for the benefit of the parties in interest, who now say that after so long delay they will not take the securities, but require you to refund the money.

Mr. Blaine wrote to Fisher from Augusta, November 3, 1871, in reference to his $25,000 loan, and complaining of delay in settlement. Fisher in his reply, says:

You have had more bonds than you state in your letter. If you have given any to parties at Washington or disposed of them to others. It is no concern of mine, and of course must be accounted for in any settlement hereafter.

Blaine again writes Fisher, November 8, 1871, about a settlement. He says:

I am ready to receive any kind of reasonable proposition you may make. It is not a question of money making with me. It is simply a question of saving my word with others. I will sacrifice a great deal to get a settlement. I feel assured of your friendly disposition toward me and therefore I do not wish to seem importunate and troublesome, but if you knew the agonies I have suffered in this matter during the past six months you would pity me I am sure, and make great efforts to relieve me. Pray let me know what I am to except.

On November 10 Fisher wrote to Blaine saying that he (Fisher) had carried out all contracts strictly, concluding thus:

I know but little of your obligations to deliver bonds to others, but taking into account the $100,000 bonds you sold to Tom Scott, and the amount you received on the Eastern contract, our relative positions financially in the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad bear a wide contrast.

In reply to Blaine's of April 13, 1872, already published, Fisher wrote as follows:

MY DEAR BLAINE—Your favor of the 13th inst. reached me this morning. I am surprised at its contents. I have loaned you at various times, when you were comparatively poor, very large sums of money and never have you paid me one dollor from your own pocket, either principal or intesest. I have paid sundry amounts to others to whom you were indebted and these debts you have allowed to stand unpaid, like the notes I hold. I have placed you in a position whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to you, and you ought not to forget the act on my part. Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith road no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road. Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of bonds and money free of cost to you. I have your own figures and know the amount. Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price, and the fact is well known to others as well as myself. Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts? Are my associates satisfied to have you obtain $25,000 for the Northern Pacific railroad, and you not make the investment as per agreement? By the course you have thought proper to take in regard to my request is rather a poor one, taking your relations with me, and I again ask you to consider it and grant it. You will find it much easier to pay by obtaining the credit, and I selected that course thinking it to be the best. If you again decline I shall be obliged to use the notes or sell them to outside purchasers. Necessity knows no law.

The expression "obtaining the credit" in the above letter, refers to a request by Mr. Fisher that Mr. Blaine would give him a letter of credit, to be drawn against by Mr. Fisher during a proposed European trip. Mr. Blaine being at the time indebted to Mr. Fisher for borrowed money, for which Mr. Fisher held Mr. Blaine's demand promissory note. From Washington, 16th April, 1875, Blaine wrote Fisher, marked confidential:

You can do me a very great favor, and I know it will give you pleasure to do so, just as I would do for you under similar circumstances. Certain persons and papers are trying to throw mud at me to injure my candidacy before the Cincinnati Convention, and you may observe they are trying it in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter. I want you to send me a letter, such as the inclosed draft. You will receive this to-morrow (Monday) evening and it will be a favor I shall never forget if you will at once write me the letter and mail the same evening. The letter is strictly true; is honorable to you and to me and will stop the mouths of slanderers at once. Regard this letter as strictly confidential; do not show it to any one. The draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is as trustworthy as any man can be. If you can't get the letter written in season for the 9 o'clock mail to New York, please be sure to mail it during the night so that it will start first mail Tuesday morning.

But if possible, I pray you to get it in the 9 o'clock mail Monday evening. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerely, J. G. B.

Burn this letter.

The following is the inclosure referred to in the preceding letter:

BOSTON, April 1876. To Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—I observe that certain newspapers are making or rather insinuating the absurd charge that you own or had owned $150,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds, and that you had in some way obtained them as a gratuity. The enterprise of building the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad was undertaken in 1869 by a company of Boston gentlemen, of whom I was myself one. The bonds of the road were put upon the market in this city, on what was deemed very advantageous terms to the purchasers. They were sold largely through myself. You became the purchaser of about $30,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in instalments running over a considerable period just as others did. The transaction was perfectly open and there was no more secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure you never owned a bond of the road that you did not pay for at the market rate. Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms. When the road got into financial difficulty and the loss fell upon you. You still retained your bonds and you held them clear through to the re-organization of the company in 1874, exchanging them for stock and bonds of the new company. You acquired also some demands against the new company by reason of your having joined with others in raising some money when the company was in pressing need. For the recovery of that money proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Arkansas, to which you are openly a party of record. Concealment of the investment and everything connected with it would have been very easy had concealment been desirable, but your action in the whole matter was as open and as fair as the day. When the original enterprise failed I knew with what severity the pecuniary loss fell upon you, and with what integrity and nerve you met it. Years having since elapsed. It seems rather hard at this late day to be compelled to meet a slander in a matter where your conduct was in the highest degree honorable and straightforward. You may use this letter in any way that will be of service to you. Very sincerely yours,

W. F., JR.

CROOKED DIPLOMACY.

A Chapter in Mr. Blaine's Career as Secretary of State.

His Unwarrantable Interference in the Affairs of Peru.

PITTSBURGH, September 12, 188

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In March, 1881, when Mr. Blaine became Secretary of State, Peru lay prostrate at the feet of Chili. She had no army and no fleet. Her capital was in the possession of Chili. The government had retreated to the interior of Peru. Such as it was, however, it was the only recognized government, and was known as the government of Pierola. The United States was on equally friendly terms with all the belligerents, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia.

On May 9, 1881, Mr. Blaine sent a dispatch to Mr. Christiancy, our Minister in Peru, as follows:

"If the Calderon government is supported by the character and intelligence of Peru and is really endeavoring to restore constitutional government with a view both to order within and negotiation with Chili for peace, you may recognize it as the existing provisional government, and render what aid you can by advice and good offices to that end.

"Mr. Elmore has been received by me as the confidential agent of such provisional government."

Mr. Blaine is said to be a great statesman. He is, say his friends, by virtue of his long experience in public affairs eminently qualified for the duties of the Presidency. We shall now see that time and experience do not always go hand in hand.

On what information did Mr. Blaine recognize the Calderon government? On April 5, 1881, he received from Mr. Christiancy a dispatch, No. 245, as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that since then the Chilian authorities have definitily determined not to treat with Periola, at present the only recognized government of Peru, recognized by all the other governments who have representatives here, and by Chili herself treating with him at Arica.

"A movement has, therefore, been initiated among some of the leading citizens of Lima and Callao, and encouraged by the Chilian authorities to establish a new government in opposition to that of Periola who is still at Taima or Jauja."

On the same day, he received another dispatch, No. 254, as follows: "The attempt to form a new Peruvian government here in opposition to that of Periola, described in my dispatch No. 245, seems from present appearances to have wholly failed." On April 11 he received a dispatch, No. 257, as follows:

"As Periola still claims to be the government of Peru, the great question for me and other ministers here to decide is that of recognition, all having heretofore recognized Periola. My own view is that I cannot recognize this new provisional government until it shall appear to be a government of Peru, instead of Lima and Callao; in short, without instructions from you, I cannot recognize it until satisfied from a vote of the people or clear acquiescence the larger portion of the people seem to have adopted it, nor until it shall show some evidence of the power to sustain itself as the government of Peru."

On April 16 he received a dispatch, No. 264, in which it is said:

"He (Galvez) then inquired what I thought of the policy of sending a special envoy to the United States. I frankly told him that I saw but one objection to this, and this might be but temporary, viz: that as yet it did not sufficiently appear that this new government was the government of Peru, and that until this should appear, the United States might not be willing to recognize it as such; that, inasmuch as our government, with all the other governments represented here, had recognized the government of Periola, I should myself, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, be compelled to wait until it should appear by vote or acquiescence of the people that the majority approved or acquiesced in the new government, and that I was inclined to think my government, would be likely to take the same view of the question."

On April 25 he received a dispatch, No. 273, as follows:

"Referring to my dispatch, No. 264, I have now to inform you that, from all present appearances, the new Peruvian Government, of which Mr. Garcia Calderon is the head, does not seem likely to be recognized by the people of Peru; and so far as any manifestations of the popular will have come to my knowledge, the mass of the people seem likely to continue its adherence to Periola."

On May 5 he received a dispatch, No. 283, as follows:

"But, upon the whole, the evidence, as yet, is quite clear that the overwhelming majority of the people of Peru are opposed to the provisional government and still adhere to Periola, and, at present, if the Chilian army should leave tomorrow, the only safety of the members of the provisional government would be to leave with them."

These are the dispatches on the receipt of which Mr. Blaine received Mr. Elmore as the agent of the Calderon government, and wrote to Mr. Christiancy the statesmanlike dispatch of May 9. But this is not all. On October 31, 1881, Mr. Blaine sent this telegram to Mr. Hurlbut, our then minister in Peru: "Continue to recognize Calderon government until otherwise specially instructed." In the meantime, between May 9 and October 31, Mr. Blaine had been informed by our minister that Calderon had "invited" a recognition of the diplomatic corps, to which no reply was sent, as "the whole corps agreed that there was yet no sufficient evidence that this provisional government had become the government *de facto* of Peru." On July 6 he was informed by our minister that, "This provisional government is not, even as such, a government *de facto* in any part of Peru, except in a little hamlet of Magdalena." On July 18 he was informed by our Minister that:

"The fact is that it is not a government *de facto* or in the exercise of the functions of government anywhere, except so far as the Chilian authorities choose to allow it to exercise any power of the kind, and these are confined within very narrow limits."

On the same day our Minister informed him:

"I must confess that, if left to act entirely to my own judgment, I should not have recognized this provisional government, until it should have become a government *de facto*."

On July 26 our Minister informed him:

"In view of your dispatch No. 150, as well as your previous dispatches, it is very clear that you had determined upon the recognition of the provisional government, and that I only complied with your wish in making the recognition. I fear, however, this recognition will lead to many complications."

Mr. Blaine also knew that the Chilian authorities had, on September 28, a month prior to his sending the telegram to Hurlbut, suppressed the Calderon government.

These are the dispatches in the light of which Mr. Blaine acted. But, then, Mr. Blaine is a great statesman. He is, by virtue of his long experience in public affairs, pre-eminently fitted for the duties of the Presidency. It is the mark of a great statesman to recognize a foreign government which is not a government *de facto*, which the overwhelming majority of its people do not want, which does not exercise the functions of a government anywhere except so far as the enemy that has conquered the country allows it to exercise them, which no other nation recognized, which our own minister declared was not a government *de facto*, and the recognition of which he feared would lead to many complications.

But let us test the statesmanlike conduct of Mr. Blaine by the utterances of some statesmen of a different type who preceded him. "Our policy," said Mr. Monroe, "in regard to Europe which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of the powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy." "Our first and fundamental maxim," said Jefferson, "should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe." Is there any good reason why we should entangle ourselves in the broils and in the internal affairs of the South American countries? Of course not. What is statesmanlike policy in the case of Europe is statesmanlike policy in the case of South America.

Let us now test the statesmanlike policy of Mr. Blaine by its results. On December 9, 1881, Mr. Foote, our Consul at Valparaiso, wrote to Mr. Blaine a dispatch in which he said:

"Montero's letter openly thanking General Hurlbut for the promised intervention of the United States has created an intense excitement. It seems to me that with less haste more progress might have been made. This country need not have been agitated and alarmed by this imprudent zeal, and our influence, which has for years been paramount here, need not have been destroyed.

"The Senate and House of Deputies have been in secret session for days in the discussion of these questions. The leading Senator of the party opposed to the government said to me: 'We are a unit. The United States may crush a sister republic if she can afford to do so; but she shall not intimidate and dictate to us; we will die hard, and we will make use of every resource which God and nature has given us. And knowing as I do the temper of the people, I believe this to be the universal sentiment.'"

But Mr. Blaine is a great statesman. Now, what is the explanation of his statesmanlike conduct? Is it that he was grossly ignorant of international law and of the traditional policy of our country of strict neutrality toward belligerents with whom we are on equally friendly terms? Did he not know that no new government is recognized except as a fact; that whether it is "supported by the character and intelligence" of the people and whether it "is really endeavoring to restore constitutional government with a view both to order within and negotiation for peace" without, was not the question for him to decide? Did he not know that the people of the country must decide for themselves which is the government and when they have agreed upon that, foreign powers will recognize the government agreed upon?

If we shall find this assumption of ignorance on his part to be the most honorable explanation of his conduct, what becomes of our great statesman? If, on the other hand, we shall find the trail of guano all over his policy, what then? Whatever explanation of his conduct may be accepted, is not this the plain truth, and what we may expect of him if he is elected President: his attitude toward strong and powerful nations will be that of a toady, toward small and weak nations his attitude would be that of a bully and braggadocio. Is a man with such a record fit to be President? If any friend of Mr. Blaine can in the light of the dispatches, offer an explanation of his conduct which is not a shame and a disgrace to the country, now is the time to make it known.

Respectfully yours, JAMES GRIER.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES ($5 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific to this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	$1 00
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

MR. BLAINE ON THE RACK.

The BLAINE-FISHER letters (second instalment) have created a flutter in the Republican ranks. Mr. BLAINE takes refuge in audacity and cheek—all that is left him as he could not deny their authenticity—and says "his only desire was that every voter in the United States could read them." If this is the case, why do not the organs give their readers a chance. The New York *Tribune*, the leading BLAINE paper, carefully eliminates from the speeches it publishes all reference to the letters. Here in Pittsburgh the *Gazette* calls BLAINE'S desire for their publication a "manly answer to the Democratic roorback." But it don't print them for all that. The *Dispatch* prints a garbled version that gives about as clear an idea of their contents as the genealogical first chapter of Matthew does of the New Testament, and says "like the DE GOLYER business in GARFIELD'S career it was a mistake." To this complexion it has come at last. The *Gazette* also puts in the GARFIELD plea in defense of BLAINE. No wonder we are in the hey-day of corruption in Government and demoralization in business when the misdeeds of one man are put forward as justification for the crimes of another. On this principle how long will it take for society to go to pieces, and inaugurate a reign of absolute depravity in morals, business and politics. Such reasoning illustrates how hard pressed the advocates of BLAINE are.

Let us look at some features of the case as it stands, which, according to these guardians of public morality prove that Mr. BLAINE'S offense was only a trivial sort of mistake, to which all public men are liable, as the sainted GARFIELD was.

Mr. BLAINE, in April, 1876, a candidate for President, with the Cincinnati Convention near at hand, wanted from his old friend, WARREN FISHER, a certificate of good character to meet the attacks of his assailants in the Republican party, "in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter." As the head of the enterprise, and a Boston capitalist of high reputation, Mr. FISHER was the one man to do this effectively. So Mr. BLAINE draws up a letter for Mr. FISHER to sign, which discloses a shameless attempt to induce FISHER to tell a lie, or a series of lies, in order to cover up his (BLAINE'S) transactions in Little Rock bonds. He begs this letter as a favor he never will forget, and having mailed the letter and inclosure to FISHER, telegraphs FISHER to return it duly signed, by the next mail. In this inclosure, to be signed by FISHER, Mr. BLAINE puts, or tries to put, these words in Mr. FISHER'S mouth.

> You became the purchaser of about $30,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in instalments, running over a considerable period, just as others did. The transaction was perfectly open, and there was no more secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I AM SURE YOU NEVER OWNED A BOND OF THE ROAD THAT YOU DID NOT PAY FOR AT THE MARKET RATE. Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms.

A certificate to this effect was the favor Mr. BLAINE asked of "My dear Mr. FISHER" with the injunction "burn this letter," but "I pray you get it (the certificate) in the 9 o'clock mail Monday evening." He wanted it to use in a speech he was to make that week. Mr. FISHER neither burnt the letter nor signed and mailed the letter to himself Mr. BLAINE had so kindly drawn up.

A few days later Mr. BLAINE, rising to "a question of privilege," made this statement in the course of an attempted vindication:

> In common with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country, I bought some of these bonds—not a very large amount—paying for them at precisely the same rates that others paid. I never heard, and do not believe that the Little Rock company—which I know is controlled by highly honorable men—ever parted with a bond to any person except at the regular price fixed for their sale. * * * All the bonds which I ever purchased I continue to hold. * * * INSTEAD OF RECEIVING BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH ROAD AS A GRATUITY, I NEVER HAD ONE EXCEPT AT THE REGULAR MARKET PRICE. * * * I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscience and the great Searcher of Hearts.

Now what shall be said of Mr. BLAINE if this statement, backed up by an appeal to "the great Searcher of Hearts," was an audacious lie, declared in the presence of the American Congress, and with intent to deceive the fifty millions of people he had "taken into his confidence." Yet such it undoubtedly was.

The reason Mr. FISHER would not accede to Mr. BLAINE'S urgent appeal to support him is afforded in Mr. FISHER'S own letter to BLAINE, written four years to a day before—that is at "Boston, April 16, 1872,"—in which FISHER says to BLAINE.

> Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. Out of their subscriptions YOU OBTAINED A LARGE AMOUNT BOTH OF BONDS AND MONEY, FREE OF COST TO YOU. I have your own figures, and know the amount. OWING TO YOUR POLITICAL POSITION, YOU WERE ABLE TO WORK OFF ALL OF YOUR BONDS AT A VERY HIGH PRICE. Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts?"

This closes one chapter in the case as established by the last printed letters. What do people think of it anyway? Was it a mere "mistake," as the *Dispatch* puts it, or does it "disclose nothing new," as the *Gazette* says?

FUNDS TO BE HAD EASILY.

No disposition is shown on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE, to push his libel suit for $50,000 against the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. A convenient Judge has decided Mr. BLAINE may use his own sweet pleasure and convenience about answering the interrogatories filed by the *Sentinel*. An answer, under oath, to two or three of these questions would end all doubt on the subject and all litigation. Instead of the *Sentinel* seeking to delay a trial of the case it has shown a desire to expedite it. The delays have come from the other side, which is a bad sign considering the bluster with which the suit was commenced. The *Sentinel* of a late date says:

> Instead of seeking to delay a trial of the case, the *Sentinel* has shown a desire to expedite it. And while the assertion that a proposition for hastening the issue had come from the other side is false, it is a fact that a proposition has been made by the *Sentinel*, which, if accepted by Mr. Blaine, (and we submit to the public if it was not a generous one) would have brought the suit to an early determination. We refer to an editorial in the *Sentinel* of the 5th inst., the day following the filing of the answer and interrogatories, and which we here reproduce:
>
> If plaintiff Blaine will now at once answer our interrogatories truthfully, positively and without evasion, the *Sentinel* will agree to submit the case without other evidence and without argument, to an impartial, lawful jury, just as soon as his Honor Judge Wood can convene such jury.
>
> We suggest to Mr. Blaine the wisdom of ending his blundering herein right here by availing himself of this merciful proposal, as it will save to him the reading of much unpleasant testimony within the next few weeks.

Here is a chance to get $50,000, more or less, for the Ohio campaign fund, to say nothing of the offer of Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New York, to contribute $10,000 if the BLAINE party will submit the MULLIGAN matter to the arbitrament of President WOLSEY, of Yale College, and he renders a decision vindicating as honest and reputable Mr. BLAINE'S share in the transaction.

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES.

There is an ugly state of affairs in England, aggravated by the fierce party contest on the Franchise bill. "Our Ministry of peace-makers," writes the Tory *St. James' Gazette*, exultantly summing up the situation, "while they have made enemies of every strong Government in Europe, have contrived at the same time to bring upon us a more general and cordial hate among the peoples than was ever known before." On all sides the prospect is gloomy. The Boers of South Africa, after they had been laboriously praised by GLADSTONE and the other Liberal speakers as the highest specimens of Bible Christians, are taking steps that seem to make a war with England inevitable. The French are eagerly buying anti-English newspapers and pamphlets. The Russian press becomes daily more hostile, and the German people love BISMARCK more than ever because of his fierce antagonism to the devouring spirit of English colonization in Africa. Even the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* acknowledges that the German Chancellor has enormously increased his strength with the electors. Meantime the news from Egypt continues to be far from encouraging. There is a general impression that the route by the Nile for General GORDON'S relief will prove far more difficult than anybody anticipated. The English papers were inclined to make merry and to point a moral over the terribly elaborate precautions made for the late visit of the Czar to Warsaw, but, unfortunately, the tour of Lord SPENCER in the south of Ireland was taking place at the same time with precautions quite as elaborate, and amid marks, such as closed windows, black flags, and hisses, or sullen silence, indicative of far more general unpopularity than anything which met the eyes of the Russian Emperor. The franchise agitation shows no sign of abating on the Liberal side, while on the Tory side it is practically abandoned; but a new danger to the bill has arisen in the threat of Irish members to vote against the bill unless SPENCER and TREVELYAN, the Irish Viceroy and Secretary, are dismissed.

HOW THEY CAME OUT.

A correspondent inquires how MULLIGAN first came to exhibit the BLAINE letters. Mr. MULLIGAN became possessed of the letters as the assignee of WARREN FISHER, JR., of Boston, to whom they were addressed. In the spring of 1876, as BLAINE was looming up as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, Senator OLIVER P. MORTON, of Indiana, and other Western Republicans, including the editors of the leading Republican papers at Cincinnati and Chicago, then caused information to be lodged with the Judiciary Committee of the House, to the effect that BLAINE was criminally concerned in the relations of the Government to the Fort Smith and Little Rock and the Union Pacific railroads. This information was based on a statement of JOHN S. C. HARRISON, a Government director of the Union Pacific road and a prominent Republican of Indiana, to the effect that in a meeting of the directors his efforts to find out to whom TOM SCOTT had paid $64,000 cash for $100,000 bonds of the Fort Smith and Little Rock railroad had been met with the protest: "For God's sake, don't stir that up. It will damn BLAINE. He got the money." On MORTON'S suggestion, MULLIGAN and FISHER were then subpenaed to produce the letters, which were then divulged. He exhibited the letters under compulsion of a judicial summons. That is how Mr. MULLIGAN first exhibited the BLAINE letters. Governor MORTON stirred up the rumpus. He was a bitter and malignant partisan, but had a thorough contempt for the jobbing politicians of his own party.

"BURN THESE LETTERS."

That Mr. JIM BLAINE is a rogue, or "smart" as his friends put it, hardly any one disputes. But that BLAINE, hard-pressed by antagonists in his own party, should adopt the tactics of patent medicine venders, and start a deal in certificates as to the spotless purity of his public life, is the last and most astonishing development of this extraordinary campaign. The fact comes out in the second installment of the BLAINE-FISHER letters, just made public at Boston. These letters confirm all the corruption and rascality alleged against BLAINE, on the evidence of the other letters, but they do something more. They show him a thimble-rigging statesman, a concoctor of puffery of his own virtues, a creature of shams and false pretenses. They make him the laughing stock of the nation. A broad grin will spread itself over the faces of the fifty millions of people Mr. BLAINE takes into his confidence by these letters. The story is soon told.

In the spring of 1876, Mr. BLAINE was a leading candidate for the Cincinnati nomination. Senator MORTON, of Indiana, HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, were openly opposing his nomination on the ground his record would invite defeat, particularly in the matter of the Fort Smith bonds. Senator MORTON started a number of investigations by the Democratic House. Time was pressing and the convention near at hand. BLAINE had already been badly tattooed by disclosures, although the MULLIGAN letters had not been made public. He was preparing a great speech, to "a question of privilege" in his own vindication, which he delivered on the 24th of April, 1876. But prior to its delivery he addressed the annexed letter to Mr. WARREN FISHER, with whom his Little Rock negotiations had been conducted:

> [Confidential.]
> WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.
>
> *My Dear Mr. Fisher:*
>
> You can do me a very great favor, and I know it will give you pleasure to do so, just as I would do for you under similar circumstances. Certain persons and papers are trying to throw mud at me to injure my candidacy before the Cincinnati Convention, and you may observe they are trying it in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter. I want you to send me a letter, such as the inclosed draft. You will receive this to-morrow (Monday) evening, *and it will be a favor I shall never forget if you will at once write me the letter and mail the same evening.* The letter is strictly true; is honorable to you and to me and will stop the mouths of slanderers at once.
>
> Regard this letter as strictly confidential; do not show it to any one. The draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is as trustworthy as any man can be. If you can't get the letter written in season for the 9 o'clock mail to New York, please be sure to mail it during the night so that it will start first mail Tuesday morning. But if possible, I pray you to get it in the 9 o'clock mail Monday evening. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher.
>
> Sincerely, J. G. B.
>
> [Burn this letter.]
> [Indorsed on the back.]
> Not knowing your exact address, I send this to the Parker House, in order that it may [not] be subjected to any danger in the hands of a carrier. J. G. B.

"Burn this letter" was a wise injunction, but Mr. FISHER well knew the tricky character of the man, and did not burn the letter or the inclosure. He kept them both, and when Mr. BLAINE, a week later, rose to "a question of privilege," he did not have the eloquent eulogium on his own virtues he had with such care penned to read to the House. The inclosure written by BLAINE to be signed by FISHER, is as follows:

> BOSTON, April —, 1876.
>
> *To Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:*
>
> DEAR SIR—I observe that certain newspapers are making, or rather insinuating, the absurd charge that you own, or had owned $150,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds, and that you had in some way obtained them as a gratuity. The enterprise of building the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad was undertaken by a company of Boston gentlemen, of whom I was myself one. The bonds of the road were put upon the market in this city, on what was deemed very advantageous terms to the purchasers. They were sold largely through myself. You became the purchaser of about $30,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in instalments, running over a considerable period, just as others did. The transaction was perfectly open, and there was no more secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure you never owned a bond of the road that you did not pay for at the market rate. Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms. When the road got into financial difficulties, and loss fell upon you, you still retained your bonds and you held them clear through to the re-organization of the company in 1874, exchanging them for stock and bonds of the new company.
>
> You acquired also some demands against the new company by reason of your having joined with others in raising some money when the company was in pressing need.
>
> For the recovery of that money proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Arkansas, to which you are openly a party of record. Concealment of the investment and everything connected with it would have been very easy had concealment been desirable; but your action in the whole matter was as open and as fair as the day. Very sincerely yours,
>
> W. FISHER, JR.

Let the reader try to realize the depravity and ingenious rascality these letters show, if he can. BLAINE asked FISHER to certify to falsehoods he had prepared with great care, to cover every point of his case, promising he would regard it as a favor he never—never would forget. At that time he was a very probable President. His wish was to read the certificate in his coming speech. "Great sensation on the floor." "Immense cheering in the galleries." "Another victory for the Plumed Knight." What a Pinchback show he is to be sure.

BLAINE AND "TOM SCOTT."

The charge against Mr. BLAINE upon which the investigation by the House Judiciary Committee in 1876 was founded, was that he "worked off" $75,000 of his Little Rock bonds to THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Union Pacific at that time, for $64,000. This was the charge which Mr. BLAINE passionately denied, adding in his speech of April 24, 1876:

> *I never had any transactions of any kind with Thomas A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, or the bonds of any other railroad, or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely.*

In the letter of November 10, 1871, in which Mr. FISHER reviews his transactions with BLAINE, he says:

> BUT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE $100,000 BONDS YOU SOLD TO TOM SCOTT, AND THE AMOUNT OF MONEY YOU RECEIVED ON THE EASTERN CONTRACTS, OUR RELATIVE POSITIONS FINANCIALLY IN THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD BEAR A WIDE CONTRAST.

April 15, 1872, Mr. FISHER writes to Mr. BLAINE: You obtained a large amount, both of bonds and money free of cost to you. I have the figures and know the amount. *Owing to your official position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price.*"

While Mr. FISHER, in this letter, does not specifically mention "TOM SCOTT" as the person upon whom BLAINE had "worked off" bonds at a very high price, yet his letter, when read in connection with that of November 10, 1871, shows that SCOTT was one of the parties referred to. But the material point is that he tells BLAINE that he (BLAINE) "worked off" the bonds *"by means of his political position."* This was the gravamen of the whole charge, and Mr. BLAINE tacitly admits its truth by explaining that the money which he obtained in this way did not remain in his own pocket but went to others. It is of course immaterial to the public what he did with any money which he obtained in that way.

THE Free Traders of the WATTERSON stamp, the Butlerites of the DANA fashion, and Republicans generally, have been industrious in endeavoring to create the impression Governor CLEVELAND sympathized with the Tariff agitators at the last session of Congress; and one Mr. NELSON, said to be Speaker CARLISLE'S clerk, who amused himself reading SAMUEL J. RANDALL out of the Democratic party last winter, *a la* HENRI, has printed a letter stating Governor CLEVELAND wrote to Democratic Congressmen urging them to vote for the MORRISON Tariff bill. The Philadelphia *Press* and New York *Tribune* have challenged a denial of this. The *Press* says:

> Mr. Nelson makes the affirmative statement that he knows Mr. Cleveland wrote letters to members of Congress for the Morrison bill, and must have derived his information from the members. The *World* makes the negative statement that Mr. Cleveland did not write such letters, and it could only have got this information from Cleveland himself. But if it has such authority why doesn't it say so?

The *World* responds with this centre-shot:

> We do. And Governor Cleveland, too, promptly does, as the following dispatch will show:
>
> ALBANY, N. Y., September 13, 1884.
>
> *Joseph Pulitzer, World Office, New York:*
>
> If your dispatch refers to the allegations that I have written letters to Congressmen to influence their action on tariff measures or legislation you may deny it in distinct terms on my authority. GROVER CLEVELAND.
>
> We trust that this is satisfactory.
>
> We also beg leave to repeat that Mr. Nelson was an unmitigated liar, without a shadow of an excuse.
>
> We further add that Mr. Waterson, the Free Trader, loves and sympathizes with Mr. Blaine, the arch Protectionist.

AT the great Democratic meeting in Washington last week, Congressman POST (a good name, by the way) read a statement in refutation of Secretary MCPHERSON'S assertion that defalcations under the Republicans had been practically nothing. He allowed that the official defalcations under LINCOLN, after deducting collections, were $24,857,972, the stealings under GRANT $13,139,129; under HAYES $1,724,523; under ARTHUR he charged up $4,000,000 stolen by Star routers, but not collected through lack of energetic prosecution, and adding BURNSIDE'S steal of $85,000, MORGAN'S defalcation of $16,000; Navy Department frauds of $200,000, the defalcation of the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh $153,000, and defalcations of minor officers, after deducting collections from bondsmen, $1,550,800, making the total under ARTHUR $6,004,800, and the grand total of steals under the Republicans in twenty years $45,527,625, against $24,441,829 from WASHINGTON to BUCHANAN inclusive.

MR. BLAINE'S rulings are all on record, and not a single one of them has been shown to be unjust, nor can it be shown that he had the slightest interest in the Little Rock road at the time the ruling was made. The bill passed both Houses of Congress unanimously, and neither the justness of the bill nor the rightfulness of Mr. Blaine's rulings has been or can be disputed.—*Gazette.*

We are glad the *Gazette* is smoked out, even to the extent of such inconsequential stuff as this. BLAINE has not been accused of making an incorrect or an improper decision; but of using a proper decision made in his capacity of Speaker to promote his personal interest in the capacity of speculator in bonds. This is the accusation to which the *Gazette* should turn.

As to the merits of the bill, it had all the merits of a land grabbing speculation—no more, no less. BLAINE saved it from defeat, and set up this service for "boodle."

MRS. PARNELL recalls an incident which may appropriately be given prominence now, seeing that the Republican party is professing to have always been so friendly to the Irish cause. When, in 1876, this country was being made the recipient of congratulations from all quarters of the earth, Ireland, to testify that sincere regard her people have always entertained for the United States, drew up an address and sent Mr. PARNELL and JOHN O'CONNOR POWER to Washington to present it to General GRANT, then President. That stolid functionary, however, absolutely refused to accept it lest he should offend the old lady with whom he afterward dined in London. Congress was Democratic at the time, and when the Irish envoys were thus rudely repulsed by GRANT, as the spokesman of the Republican party, they turned to the House, and that body, with no fear of offending English ministers before its eyes, accepted the address and made a suitable reply to it.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

MR. BLAINE, if he should not be elected, will be able to get a situation to write certificates of good character for lame ducks.

MR. BLAINE, on oath before the House Committee, gave the highest character to FISHER and MULLIGAN. They let Mr. BLAINE speak for himself—through his letters.

SINCE JOHN SHERMAN has agreed to subscribe $100 toward the campaign in Ohio, the Republicans have renewed courage, and argue that if as mean a man as SHERMAN can donate one hundred dollars, he must have confidence in the result, and will encourage the Stalwarts to open their pocketbooks and drop their contributions in the hat as it passes around.

THE agricultural interests are depressed, as well as the manufacturing, and suffer from overproduction. There is no market at home or abroad for 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, at least for the surplus over home consumption, which will not exceed 250,000,000 bushels. Trade is at a stand still, and the frequency of failures everywhere indicate hard times to all classes.

WHAT a BLAINE trick that draft of the letter sent to FISHER to copy is. How "smart" it is. How plainly it convicts him of what has always been suspected, that he sent to CALDWELL the draft of the telegram which the latter, more pliant than FISHER, sent to the Judiciary Committee in the 1876 investigation. How this URIAH HEEP wriggles and twists and writhes in his greed for money.

CORPORATIONS are created by the law for certain defined purposes, and are restricted in their operations by specific limitations. Acting within their legitimate sphere they should be protected; but when by combination, or by the exercise of unwarranted power, they oppress the people, the same authority which created should restrain them and protect the rights of the citizen.—Governor CLEVELAND.

LET no one regard Ohio as indispensable to Democratic victory. It is not. It is indispensable to any ability of the Blaineites to stand up long enough to be knocked down in Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut in November. The Democratic *desirability* of carrying Ohio in October should be nowhere lost sight of. The theory that the State is *necessary* to Democratic victory should nowhere be maintained, for it is untrue.

THE *World* was a little fast about HAMILTON FISH. In a letter to that paper Mr. FISH says that, while he has the highest respect for Governor CLEVELAND, approves his State administration, and doubts the wisdom of BLAINE'S foreign policy, yet he will vote for BLAINE, because he was not prepared to see the Democrats triumph. The Republican papers that called Mr. FISH an "old dotard" must now change their music to the "venerable statesman" tune.

THE most shameless traffic in votes among Republicans ever witnessed in this country, was at the recent election in Maine. It was practiced at the principal centres of population, and without regard to decency or law, if there is any law in that State against bribery and corrupt practices at the polls. The abundant affidavits published since establish the fact beyond dispute. But according to the logic of Congressman PAGE, necessity knows no law, and the expenditure of a quarter of a million of dollars is thereby condoned.

IT is amusing the way the Republican papers reject Mr. BLAINE'S plaintive appeal to print all the MULLIGAN letters. The *Chronicle-Telegraph* thinks it is asking too much, and while it would be happy to gratify the Knight—what sort of a plume is it anyway?—insists there is absolutely nothing new in the letters, and it don't want to bore its readers. We suspect this last is the genuine reason. The letters are undoubtedly a bore to the Republicans. It is pretty rough to get your Presidential candidate down to a concocter of false certificates of his own goodness.

A GOOD illustration of Governer CLEVELAND'S sound sense is afforded by a reply which he made to some thrifty publishers who desired him to "authorize" or "prefer" one of the many "campaign lives" of himself. Declining the request, Governor CLEVELAND said: "I am not writing or indorsing campaign biographies of myself or any one else. Others will be better judges of them than the persons to whom they relate." The wisdom of his refusal and the strength of the reason, whereon he based it, will be admitted by all.

CONGRESSMAN PAGE, of California, is outspoken on the way to carry Ohio in the October election for the Republicans. He says it can be accomplished with money, and he says a million of dollars will do it, to be expended in buying votes. He points the way to raise the cash—a pointer, by the way, for FRANK JONES, the Chairman—which is to levy blackmail on GOULD and VANDERBILT, and that they could get their money back by BLAINE methods, through the Secretary of the Interior. This is the most infamous Page in the history of the campaign, and should meet a fitting rebuke by the leaders of the party, if there is any decency left with them. Will they do it?

My mother began gaining from first dose she took of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. She is rid of those bad feelings about her heart now; the relief is permanent; other remedies only helped for a few minutes.—Miss Clara Bradt, Lawton, Mich. $1 per bottle, at druggists.

AN OPEN LETTER.

A Few Suggestions in the Nature of Questions to Judge Kelley.

To Hon. W. D. Kelley:

You are to speak to-night, and doubtless will discuss the tariff question and will further ask the people to support the Republican ticket. I would respectfully ask you to answer the following questions:

Did not a Republican Congress and President reduce the tariff in 1870, in 1871, in 1872 and in 1883?

Did not a Republican Congress and President reduce the tariff on pig iron from $9 00 per ton down to $6 72 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on scrap iron from $8 00 down to $6 72 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on steel rails from $28 00 down to $17 00 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on bar iron (average sizes) from $33 60 down to $24 64 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on hoop iron, Nos. 10 to 20, from $33 60 down to $24 64 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on cotton ties about $16 00 per ton?

Did they not reduce the duty on steel ingots?

Did they not reduce the duty on bituminous coal from $1 25 down to 75 cents per ton, and make it free of duty if used on steamers?

Did not the Republican Senate refuse to pass the bill prohibiting the importation of contract labor which had been passed by the Democratic House of Representatives?

Has not every proposition to reduce the tariff made to a Democratic House been voted down? Has not every proposition to reduce the tariff made to a Republican Congress in the last fifteen years been adopted and signed by a Republican President?

Is it not a fact that the Democratic party has not had the power to enact or repeal any Federal law since 1859?

Did not the Republican party in 1880 promise if Garfield were elected to preserve and protect the tariff?

Have they not failed to fulfill this promise?

Upon what ground do you now expect the people to trust your party with power again? A DEMOCRAT.

TUESDAY, September 16, 1884.

A Candid Opinion of Ben Butler.

(From the New York Sun, 1873.)

Hated by some, contemned by many, and distrusted by all, this bad man with his crooked ways, foul methods, distorted mind and wicked heart, glories in these moral deformities, flaunts them constantly before the public eye and traffics in them as political merchandise. Rejoicing in his own shame and coining money from open venality, discarding any pretense of principle, bound by no ties of honor, scoffing at religion, making politics a trade, despotic when clothed with authority, cowardly by nature, mercenary from habit and destitute of one ennobling quality for manly attributes to lift him up above these wretched characteristics, he is to-day the leading candidate for the highest honor in enlightened and moral Massachusetts. To this complexion have we come at last.

GOVERNOR BLOXHAM, of Florida, recently made a speech at Jacksonville, in which he contrasted the Republican and Democratic administration of that State's affairs. The State taxes which were 12½ mills on the dollar when the Democrats came into power in 1877 were for the present year four mills, and during the coming year will be reduced to three mills. The floating debt of $299,089 38 left by the Republicans has been extinguished, and during the past four years the current expenses have been met in cash, $110,000 has been spent in erecting an asylum, $20,000 has been saved to build an institution for the deaf and dumb and $8,000 has been expended for the support of normal schools. The number of schools, which was 676 at the close of Governor Stearne's administration, has been increased to 1,479, and the increase in attendance of pupils during the past six years has been 23,501, while the common school fund of the State has been increased during the same period 75 per cent.

CONSIDERING the smallness of the entire area of England and Scotland combined as compared with the State of Texas, for instance, it is astonishing what a vast amount of waste, wild land is reserved as well as preserved for mere shooting purposes. Apart from the immense estates owned by noblemen, and kept for their own and their hunting friends' pleasure, there are vast moors and forests which every year are rented, or are leased for long periods. Thus the Duke of Westminister, one of the largest real estate owners in England, and especially in London, rents the forest of Reay, covering 60,000 acres, with 50,000 acres adjoining. Sir. A. Bass, the rich brewer, rents 55,000 acres; Sir. Henry Allsopp, another of the big beer men, rents 100,000 acres, and Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, in addition to a large estate he has bought in Scotland, rents a Scotch farm and eleven adjoining forests, extending over some 230,000 acrs, and costing in rent alone £15,000 a year. With all other expenses it is estimated that every stag shot through the season costs at least $400.

THE new law requiring the children of New York public schools to be instructed as to the effect of alcoholic drinks upon the human system may prove an effective forewarning of the dangers of intoxicants. There is one difficulty, however, in the way of its success. It is doubtful if the effect of alcohol on the system is perfectly understood, even by the most careful investigators, and eminent scientists do not agree as to whether it is necessarily harmful, or when taken in moderation of positive benefit. It is by no means certain, then, that the subject can be intelligently taught by the teachers of the common schools, and if the children of New York are well enough versed in physiology to understand what is called the physiological effects of the liquid in question, they are better educated than most children.

THERE is a curious bolt in Berks county against a candidate for local office, on the ground that he permitted his mother to be sent to the poor house.

If Your Cough is Growing More Troublesome,

if you are losing flesh and strength, and are beginning to have night sweats or any of the well known and alarming symptoms that indicate pulmonary trouble, write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street Philadelphia, stating your case clearly, and ask their opinion as to your condition, and whether they have treated similar cases with their new Vitalizing Remedy. It will cost you nothing, as they make no charge for consultations. They will, at the same time that they reply to your inquiries, furnish you with such documents and reports of cases as will enable you to determine whether in your own case a cure is possible.

A SERIOUS DEFEAT.

The Chinese Again Routed by Courbet's Marines

In an Unexpected Encounter on the Banks of the River Min.

FOO CHOW, September 17.—The French fleet suddenly appeared at the mouth of the Min river this morning, and after landing 2,000 marines, again proceeded to demolish the fortifications at the Kin Pai pass, which had been repaired since the recent bombardment. The landing party attacked the Chinese camps in the vicinity, and after desperate fighting the Chinese were defeated with great loss. The French were greatly outnumbered, but the shells from the French men-of-war did such execution that the Chinese were compelled to abandon their works, and becoming dismayed at the onslaught of the land forces, retreated up the river in confusion. It is expected that the French forces will follow up their victory and entirely rid the river Min of Chinese soldiers from its mouth to the arsenal.

PEKIN, September 17.—The nominee of the war party has been appointed to act in conjunction with Li Hung Chang, viceroy of Pee Chi Li, who rests under suspicion. Li Hung Chang has thus to share his office with a hostile colleague. This action it is believed indicates the not very remote downfall of the great leader of the peace party.

THE PESTILENCE ABATING.

ONLY 321 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN ITALY YESTERDAY.

ROME, September 17.—The reports of cholera from the provinces for to-day are:

	Fresh Cases.	Deaths.
Bergamo	12	3
Caserta	4	2
Cremona	5	1
Cuneo	17	12
Genoa	13	2
Spezia	11	10
Naples (province)	51	25
Naples (city)	463	265
Four other provinces	5	1

MADRID, September 17.—The report of the progress of the cholera in Spain for the past twenty-four hours is as follows:

	Fresh cases.	Deaths.
Elche	9	7
Nouelda	..	1
Monforte	3	3
Tarragona	6	..
Beni Fallet	39	8
Ribarroja	4	2
Mara (Ebro)	..	2

MARSEILLES, September 17.—Reports from sixteen towns in South France make a total of thirty deaths from cholera during the past twenty-four hours.

THE SITUATION IN NAPLES.

NAPLES, September 17.—The cholera epidemic continues to abate, and there is a marked decrease in the number of fresh cases and deaths. Great quantities of sulphur are still burnt, with a view of purifying the atmosphere. Considerable apprehension is felt lest the epidemic may gain renewed force from the excess which it likely to attend the feast of San Gennaro, on the 19th instant. The poet Cavalotti has arrived here with four squadrons of men from Milan and Tuscany, mostly Garibaldinis, to assist in caring for the sick. The police will disperse all religious processions, in the efficacy of which the lower classes devoutly believe, but the shrines are still placed in various parts of the town and frequented by throngs of supplicants. Outbreaks of violence on the part of that ignorant rabble still occur. At Giffom a mob opened the Lazaretto and liberated the people who were there for treatment and threw the beds into the street. The cordon about Spezia has been relaxed. Persons are now allowed to leave by sea after quarantine of a fortnight.

AH! you have a headache! Why don't you try Ayer's Pills? They will relieve the stomach, restore the digestive orgrns to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain, and thus cure your headache permanently.

THE very spot on which the late Czar of Russia was assassinated, according to a correspondent, is being marked by the erection of a great cathedral for which the Russian Government will purchase from the English proprietors, for £12,000, the well known picture by Paul Veronese, "The Adoration of the Magi."

DR SADLER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

256 PENN AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

All Diseases of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialties.

Cataract, Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharge from Ears, Polypus and Catarrh successfully treated. Spectacles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

Fleming Bros of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

POLITICAL.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.

FOR CONGRESS,
XXII dis.—JAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SENATORIAL.
3d dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
5th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.

LEGISLATIVE,
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, Ally.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. E. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny.
2d dis.—No nomination.
3d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
4th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARDS. KENNEDY, 28th ward.
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
5th dis.—No nomination.
6th dis.—J. W. TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.

SHERIFF,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Bellevue.

RECORDER,
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
ROBERT W. LYON, East End.

REGISTER,
HERMAN HANDEL.

TREASURER,
THOMAS BROWN, East End.

CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH A. SKELLEY, McKeesport.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL McWILLIAMS, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH STOKLEY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
DAVID BANDI, West Deer, township.

N UNSEEN DANGER.

epublicans Astonished and Dismayed by the Mulligan Letters,

ıich Came Like a Dismay Dealing Thunderbolt From a Clear Sky.

hat the Press Says of These Fresh Proofs of Falsehood and Corruption.

n Amazing Exhibition of Sordid Subserviency and Guilty Implication."

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

EW YORK, September 15.—The publi- on of the missing Mulligan letters was ost the sole topic of conversation to- at Democratic and Republican head- rters. Every morning newspaper in printed the letters except the At Republican headquarters e was a disposition to pass the matter r as as a campaign joke; but there a great deal of very perceptible ner- sness accompanying the effort. At nocratic headquarters the letters are ed upon as the death blow to Blaine, it was suggested that Blaine would be drawn and President Arthur put in place. A Democrat of national repu- on said:

The Republicans are on the run. If e are any doubts as to Blaine's charac- it seems to me they must be removed this morning's publications. The rs must drive from Blaine every de- Republican who believes that the ident of the United States should be first gentleman in the land. I believe if it could be shown that Governor eland had written any letters such ce published to-day, he would be with- vn as a candidate. Mr. Blaine is en; the American people will never se for their President a man of whom things can be said. The revelation is ishing and must prove humiliating ery honest Republican."

Neither Republican orators nor all the d criminal lawyers in the country ever be able to interpret Blaine's as the letter of an honest man," Judge John Delmar. "I should not rprised to see a perfect stampede the ranks of Blaine's supporters."

erviews with many leading mer- ts and bankers to-day developed an st unanimous opinion that the second on of Mulligan letters has very erially damaged Blaine. The Inde- ents are in high feather, and their quarters were crowded with visitors y. Secretary Green said that the accession to the Mulligan literature practically settled the whole question. o tell you the truth," he said, "I am what fearful about Mr. Blaine, as the man's nature I would not be ised to hear of his suicide. I hope ng of that nature will ensue. As to prospects, things never looked ter."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Independent and Democratic pa- are very severe in their comments the story which the letters tell. The says:

place these documents before the intelli- eader in sorrow rather than in triumph. show, we think, conclusively and without adow of a doubt, that James G. Blaine is thy the suffrages of citizens who believe he highest office in the gift of the people not be given to a man who is by his own ad- ons the tool and confidant of jobbers; who tutes his position and influence in the House presentatives to lobbyists and speculators; guilt betrays itself in the painful cries for and whose wretched servility to the men wned and used him make even those men him with contempt.

ry line of these letters should be read care- and thoughtfully. Mr. Blaine cannot com. If he is judged by his own self-made rec- And having read them this question re- for the people: Is it not a burning insult r honor and intelligence at this crisis of venality and almost universal fraud and ption, when all issues sink into insignifi- beside the crying necessity for reform, to is self-convicted political prostitute pre- to the suffrages of a great nation for their t honor—the place once held by a Wash- ?

Sun, in the course of a ringing edi- of over a column, has this to say:

re is no reason to suspect the genuineness se documents. They amplify the story part eight years ago, filling gaps that eft open to conjecture, explaining matters ere involved in doubt, and presenting a more distinct portrait of Mr. Blaine in his capacity of legislator and speculator as ever before been offered to the public. not an attractive picture. If this had the first published evidence of Blaine's financial transactions when er of the House, the sensa- casioned by the disclosure and the blow supporters of the Republican candidate have been tremendous beyond descrip- As the case stands, the country is pre- for everything now added to the revela- of 1876. Few citizens, we imagine, who ade up their minds to vote for Mr. Blaine e of the recorded evidence of his jobbery holding office, and of his falsehood when it to pay, will find serious trouble in dis- of Mr. Mulligan's latest budget on the principles of toleration that enabled them stand the first shock. On the other hand, who have already found sufficient reasons Blaine's relations with the Boston men posing him in this canvass will be strength- n their conviction that he is unfit to be ent of the United States.

Herald thus closes a double-leaded r:

r eight years Mr. Mulligan now gives to blic fifteen more letters of Mr. Blaine "as y to his fellow-countrymen." We print in full. There is scarcely one which does ntain damning proof of Mr. Blaine's cor- n and of the debasement to which the Re- an party has sunk itself by nominating r President. We direct special attention to tter of April 16, 1876, requesting Mr. Fisher and return a document composed for him Blaine, making false statements con- g Mr. Blaine's railroad jobbery and de- l for publication to help his Presidential tions at Cincinnati.

people will understand now why Mr. "went on his knees" and threatened e to move Mr. Mulligan to lend at package in Washington in June, 1876. will understand Mr. Blaine's relief of when he found that the package did not n his letter of April 16 and its enclosure. they will also understand the contempt which for eight years Mr. James Mulligan garded Mr. James G. Blaine, who during at long time has been miserably praying bearance. Is Mr. Blaine, or is any friend audacious enough to say of this letter of 16, 1876:

nk God Almighty, I am not ashamed to it.

s a question which every man who main- tains the fitness of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States must make ready to answer in the affirmative. Is there a respectable leader of the Republican party who dares to do so? Does Mr. Evarts dare? Or does Senator Hawley?

THE TIMES' SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT.

The *Times*, in the course of a scathing arraignment of Blaine's public record as reflected in these letters, says:

To those who have rightly understood the sordid and shameless character of James G. Blaine the publication this morning of a fresh instalment of his correspondence with Warren Fisher, in which his prostitution of his official position and his gross untruthfulness are presented in a new and startling light, will bring no surprise. To those Republicans who have denounced and repudiated his nomination this new evidence of his unworthiness will afford a not unexpected justification of their course, and its sure effect will be to bring further and immediate accessions to their numbers. Upon the defenders of Mr. Blaine these letters will impose the difficult and unpleasant duty of revising and bringing down to date their pleas in vindication. This will be awkward, but it is what we have repeatedly warned them to expect. They have but imperfectly understood the character or measured the capacities of the Republican candidate if they have fatuously imagined that the original Mulligan letters were the only storehouse in which those who distrust Mr. Blaine would be able to find facts to support their position. To them and to voters of every party, and of every belief, we commend an attentive study of the letters we present this morning. * * * But if anything short of actual horse stealing will convince the ardent Blaine Republicans that their candidate is a man without honor and without shame, a scoundrel himself and the instigator of scoundrelism in others, we are sure that Mr. Blaine's letter of April 16, 1872, to Fisher, with its inclosure, will have that effect. Not relying upon powers of falsification in denial of the rumors affecting his character, he sought to make Warren Fisher take upon himself a giant's burden of lies by giving his sanction to the statement that "you (Blaine) became a purchaser of about $30,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in instalments running over a considerable period, just as others did." Fisher refused to return the letter, for he knew that Blaine never paid a cent for his bonds.

The *Star* and *Tribune* make no allusion to the letters editorially. The Philadelphia *Times* prints them without comment, while Blaine's organ, the *Press*, closes a weak explanation with these words:

Messrs. Fisher and Mulligan invite the public to take a further look into Mr. Blaine's private affairs. They have caused to be published nearly a score of letters written by and to Mr. Blaine in reference to his railroad and other transactions, and his connection with Fisher and Caldwell. Blaine's opponents, no doubt, seek to convert these letters into additional political capital against him. Candid and impartial men see in them nothing but confidential expressions of a man of business, mindful of possible misconstruction of censorious critics, who embarked on a legitimate enterprise which brought him in the end only disappointment and loss.

WHO MULLIGAN IS.

AN EXEMPLARY CITIZEN AND A MAN OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER.

BOSTON, September 16.—The publication of another batch of Mr. Blaine's letters, which by due process of law came into the hands of James Mulligan through Warren Fisher's misfortunes, has caused a sensation here.

WHO MULLIGAN IS.

James Mulligan is a singular individual. He has lived in this city for more than thirty years and always occupied positions of trust and responsibility. In all of them he has shown himself an exemplary citizen, and no man's word stands higher than his. This Irishman occupies a peculiar position in this community. He came from the North of Ireland years ago, and leans to the Protestant rather than the Catholic faith. With a stubborn idea of integrity, he is everywhere known as a man whose word is as good as his bond. No one in this city or elsewhere could charge him with an untruth or with bad faith and be believed. Ever since he landed in this country he has occupied the highest confidential positions with business men. As seen along the streets one would wonder that such grave responsibilities had been committed to his charge. If Dickens had known him in his palmy days no more interesting character than this could have been woven into his beautiful stories. He reminds one of the confidential clerk of a great law firm as this individual is presented in the plays. Of about medium height, with an easy, shuffling gait and slender build, he moves about his business and leisure in a perfectly methodical way. His face is small and the lines in it rather severely drawn. Like almost all old bachelors, he is scrupulously neat in his dress and evidently dyes his hair. Perhaps this man is fifty years old or more, and yet it would be hard to guess within ten years of his age, so neat and nice does he look for a man of his years.

WHERE AND HOW HE LIVES.

There is a little hotel down in the older end of the city where he has lived for more than a quarter of a century. It is a quiet, home-like place, known as the New England House, and a relic of bygone days. Yet this upright and peculiar Milesian in wealth clings to the old habitation where he began to board almost as soon as he had landed in America poor.

Mulligan has had a curious career. For a time he handled the cash of one of the best theatres in Boston. Afterward he was the confidential book-keeper of the Stanwoods, relatives of the Blaines, and is now and has been for many years the trustee of what is known as the Fisher estate. He has handled millions of money without mistakes in his accounts and still is a trusted expert in financial affairs. In the capacity of court manager of the Fisher estate these letters of Mr. Blaine's came into his possession. They were a part of the assets of Warren Fisher when he passed through bankruptcy. Mulligan did not in the first instance intrude them before the public and was in no wise responsible for their being given to the world. When called to Washington in 1876 to testify he was a most unwilling witness, but the facts of Mr. Blaine's transactions with Mr. Fisher were forced from him by the action of some very prominent Republicans in this city.

ABOUT WARREN FISHER.

Warren Fisher, like Mr. Mulligan, has been an innocent party to all this business. Mr. Blaine's letters to him passed out of his possession in the regular order of proceedings in bankruptcy and he has simply been intruded into this matter as an accident of the occasion. Mr. Fisher is a well-known character in the business life of this city. He's quite an old man now—perhaps fifty-five years of age. Just at present he is living quietly upon his farm up in Vermont and he only comes to Boston when business requires his presence. It is said of him that he feels very keenly the unpleasant position he has been placed in by this political adventure, into which he has been dragged against his will, and that whatever he does in this matter now will be to protect himself against the assaults which may be made upon him by Mr. Blaine or his friends.

These are the characters that are or have been prominent in giving publicity to Mr. Blaine's letters. They are all living here and moving about in the every-day business affairs of this city. Any of them can be seen any day. In this region, where they are known, their reputations cannot be assailed with success. None of them are politicians except Mr. R. M. Morse, and he was the chairman of the recent regular Republican gathering here, but was powerfully silent as to his knowledge of the disclosures made to him while he was the assignee of Warren Fisher's estate. Time brings queer changes. Politics make strange bed-fellows. The end of this controversy has not yet been reached. There are more interesting developments behind, hence the short sketch of the central figures in this peculiar contest, together with the plain statement of how these interesting communications were first unearthed. A gentleman just nominated for Congress by the Republicans in one of the Boston districts went on a hurried trip to Europe to escape giving testimony in this matter. He is now sick on account of the revival of this scandal at a moment when he was about to win high political honors.

A RINGING SPEECH

BY SENATOR BAYARD IN BROOKLYN MONDAY NIGHT.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BROOKLYN, September 15.—One of the largest mass meetings ever held in Kings county took place in the Brooklyn Rink to-night. The vast hall was packed with ladies and gentlemen, and it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting on the outside. It is estimated that fully 25,000 people participated in the demonstration. Mr. Augustus VanWyck, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, called the meeting to order, and Mr. Henry Hentz, a wealthy cotton broker, was elected as the presiding officer. Resolutions indorsing the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks were adopted, and one hundred and forty prominent gentlemen, among whom were Supreme Court Judges and State Senators were elected Vice Presidents. Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, the speaker of the evening, was escorted to the Rink by the Anderson Legion, six hundred strong, headed by a brass band. He made a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the records of the two parties in the field. Every mention of Cleveland's name was a signal for an outburst of applause, while the names of Blaine and Butler were hissed. During the course of his remarks Senator Bayard spoke of the warden of the prison in Massachusetts, who recently advertised in the daily papers of that State that he had 250 convict laborers whom he offered to let out by contract. He also mentioned the fact that Cash, of North Carolina, died with a United States Marshal's commission in his pocket. In closing he said:

SENATOR BAYARD'S SPEECH.

I have referred to Mr. Blaine entirely as a public man, and the public record of his action whilst in office is all that I shall criticise. He has been pictured by a very large body of his fellow-citizens who as Independents declare their unwillingness to vote for him, and who give their reasons publicly and in full. They are impressive witnesses because for the last twenty-five years they have been his party associates, and have therefore a longer and more intimate knowledge, than his life long opponents—the Democrats—can have. They give the reason why the recoil from placing him at the head of the affairs of the nation. They deplore his election as a national calamity, and foretell a downward plunge of the national character and the national interests when his influence shall be allowed to control them. I, as a Democrat, believe and feel what they say is true, and for other and additional reasons, which I have given you, I believe his election would be a public calamity. I have here the document Report No. 176, of the House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, and first session. It contains the depositions under oath of James Mulligan, a citizen of Boston, made in the presence of Mr. Blaine. This witness is not only to this day wholly unimpeached, but his veracity and integrity have been sustained unquestionably. Having fully read these depositions I am unable to see how any man can doubt that Mr. Blaine's conduct to this man, obtaining from him certain letters by false pretenses, kneeling down to him in unmanly terror, and falsifying the truth in relation to the transaction, render him wholly unworthy of the vote of any honest citizen, for the great position of President of the United States. If any man doubts let him read the depositions of Mr. Mulligan, and Mr. Blaine himself in the document referred to, and I believe his doubts will end.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S CHARACTER.

And I now come to the character of the Democratic candidate. If any man has ever imputed to him a corrupt use, or intent to use public power, I never heard it, nor I think have you. He is not, as I have heard, a brilliant man, nor a "magnetic" one, but he is a man of sound judgment, of vigorous intellect, and habits of laborious performance of duty. He has the industry and capacity to form independent opinions, and the conscience and the courage to maintain those opinions. This has brought him in sharp and positive conflict with vigorous and able men, and has displeased them, deeply offended them, but among them all I have never heard an imputation, accompanied by the slightest evidence, upon his good faith, or his personal truth, honor or integrity. There is a kind of evidence known as "unconscious proofs." It consists of the unguarded disclosures of a man's motives and impulses, made without reflection and unaccompanied by any intent. Sudden rays of light falling upon the more secret recesses of his heart, and giving a better knowledge of his nature than any premeditated act or word. I have read a letter of Grover Cleveland, written in the unthinking confidence of family affection, to his brother, on the day of his election as Governor of the State of New York. It was an echo from his heart and a true reflex of his feelings at a time when high honor and great responsibilities had come upon him. That letter had the true ring of honest manhood, with but one aspiration, and that to do his duty. That mingled with that aspiration came the memory of his dead mother, and that her gentle influence seemed then to revive and strengthen and purify his thoughts, will not lessen the sympathies of the American people with the son who mourned her absence in the day of his renown and promotion among men. But this is the leading influence in the character of Grover Cleveland as I discern it; not love of money, not to achieve success nor arouse noisy admiration, but chiefly to perform his duty in that station of life to which it may please God to call him. He has done this alike in offices comparatively humble as well as in those of great distinction and power, for he has governed the Empire State and five and a half millions of people honorably, honestly and well for the past two years. As a son and brother he has done his duty. As a citizen he has done his duty. As a sheriff he has done his duty. As Mayor of Buffalo he has done his duty. As Governor of the State of New York he has done his duty. And, God willing, as President of the United States he will do his duty.

Governor Leon Abbott, of New Jersey, and several others also made speeches. Mrs. Parnell was present at the meeting.

NOT TO LEAVE ALBANY.

CHICAGO, September 17.—It was announced here that Governor Cleveland would visit Chicago some time this month, but the following personal letter from him, received by a gentleman in this city, shows that the Governor will not be able to come here at present:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th conveying the kind invitation to visit the city of Chicago received. I thank you sincerely for your candid letter and the evidences it contains of a hearty good will. You may be certain that I should be very glad to accept your invitation and I have no doubt the great city of Chicago would extend a cordial reception, but have now on my hands an office, the duties of which are exceedingly exacting and they will not be postponed. Of course they must not be neglected. Added to this condition of affairs I must suggest the fact that my recent nomination to a higher office renders it absolutely necessary that I should be accessible to those who are constantly calling upon me. Many of them are from a distance. I am obliged, in view of these circumstances, to say that I dare not promise myself the pleasure of soon seeing your beautiful city.

Yours sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WORKINGMEN'S FOE.

Blaine a Stockholder and Director in One of the Companies

Which Have Displaced the Miners in the Hocking Valley With Contract Labor,

Compelling Them to Work for the Merest Pittance or Starve in the Street.

The Republican Candidate as a Sordid, Grasping, Heartless Monopolist.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CLEVELAND, O., September 17.—There is great excitement among the miners of the Hocking Valley over the discovery that James G. Blaine is the leading spirit of one of the coal syndicates that is just now engaged in starving its miners and importing pauper laborers to take their places. The disclosures are made through the discovery of a copy of the Cleveland *Herald*, a Republican newspaper, of December 19, 1883. This issue contains a special dispatch from New York, which says:

"Inquiries about the Standard Coal and Oil Company have been set on foot here by the dispatch from Columbus, saying that the company had made an assignment there. According to Bradstreet's reports the company was incorporated eighteen months ago, with an organized capital of $25,000,000. Thirty thousand acres of mineral land in the Hocking Valley were purchased and $2,000,000 spent in opening up and equipping a small part of the property. Several companies were bought up and it was the evident design to absorb the various companies of the valley and control the business and production there. W. D. Lee, of Norwalk, Ohio, was the original promoter of the schemes. Among the directors and the largest stockholders were James G. Blaine, Eugene Hale, of Maine, and Gov. Charles Foster, of Ohio.

"The company was finally organized under the name of the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company, the capital stock fixed at $500,000 and all the old stock wiped out."

The specials from this point have described the heartless and grinding methods which these syndicates of the Hocking Valley use toward their miners, and it is safe to say that the picture has not been overdrawn. How much concerning Blaine and Foster's interests in these syndicates Governor Hoadly knew when called to the scene of the late riots is unknown, but it is alleged that his hesitation in ordering out the troops was due to his belief that the Ohio Democracy's interests would be best subserved if Blaine and Foster were suffered to settle their troubles with their men without the aid of Democratic interference. It is perhaps needless to say that the Hocking and other mining regions will soon be flooded with campaign literature showing up Blaine's connection with these syndicates. Their political effect must not be underestimated, for the enraged and destitute miners stand ready to defeat any one interested as a capitalist in the syndicates who have given them the alternative of working at starvation wages or going with their families into the streets.

NEEDS NO COMMENT.

HOW THE LOCKED OUT MINERS IN BLAINE'S OHIO MINES ARE SUFFERING

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., September 17.—Advices from the Hocking Valley indicate nothing strikingly new on the surface. Three companies of militia and nearly two hundred Pinkerton men maintain enforced quiet and help to prolong the farce of mining coal with unskilled labor. Nothing has occurred to cause excitement since the arrival of the militia save the accidents that always happen when green hands carry firearms, and occasional rows between self important Pinkerton men and the hot-headed Italians, whom they are hired to protect. Adjutant General Finley is himself in the valley to prevent any needless interference of the troops in the troubles between the strikers and operators. The militia are practically idle and to all appearances will continue so.

The most significant piece of information from the valley to-night is that the strikers near Buchtel and Athens are poaching on farms, carrying off cattle and sheep. This indicates as plainly as anything could that the strikers' supplies are insufficient. Their fellow-miners and the members of labor organizations generally have been generous, and are still sending to the Miners' Relief Committee about $2,000 a week. This money is expended by the committee for provisions at wholesale rates, but when stretched out to the utmost this is but an allowance of a dollar and seventy-five cents per family. When it is considered that most of the strikers have been evicted from their homes; have no reserve funds of their own and have no allowance for clothing, it is readily seen that these locked-out men are living on a very ragged edge. They do not, however, despair. They affect, if they do not actually feel, encouragement and confidence that the strike will yet be successful. A striker is the last man to admit that his family is actually suffering, and if persistence ever has its reward it should be here. The farmers who are the victims of this poaching naturally complain, but in no case have resorted to law, some few, perhaps, because of fear of the strikers, but the majority because of their sympathy with the suffering wives and children. The concession of the recent Miners' convention in this city, from which much was hoped, has yet borne no fruit. The syndicate shows no disposition to meet the strikers half way. Some of the unmarried strikers have gone elsewhere in search of work, but a great majority remain, their sufferings increasing daily and the prospect growing more gloomy as winter approaches. They declare their ability to maintain the strike, now three months old, until January, but the statement seems forced.

I met a miner direct from the valley to-night and asked about the effect of the strike politically. He told me that Governor Hoadly had made many friends among the strikers by his conservative course, and that, while they were inclined to complain of the presence of the militia as unnecessary, yet they admitted he had done the best he could for them.

"How are the miners going to vote?" I asked.

"The Democrats are going to vote," he said, "solidly for Cleveland and many old Republicans are going to support Butler."

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A NON-PARTISAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., September 17.—The writer has just returned from a trip through twenty counties of the State. At every place there were evidences that the people were aroused to the great importance of the national contest for President. Poles, with streamers flying the names of the favorite candidates, are planted at many small stations and in the larger towns; clubs, uniformed and torch supplied, have been organized for parading, of which those for Cleveland and Hendricks largely preponderate; ladies wear silk badges with portraits of candidates, children cover their heads with caps banded with the candidates' names, and the men wear the summer plug hats by which their political status can be known; political meetings and public speaking are the demand of the hour and are, as a rule, well attended.

An old citizen of Clarksburg—who was, of course, a resident then of Old Virginia—says he has seen no Presidential year since the days of 1840 and 1844 when the interest in national politics was so great, and that it pervades all ranks of society. This feeling is regarded by the Democrats as a good sign of success in October. They reason that when the Democratic voters become aroused it follows that as near a full vote is obtained as is possible in such a State as this, and that when the reserve vote comes out it certainly brings with it three Democrats to one Republican.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

At Richie, C. H., a gentleman heretofore connected with the Greenback party, but who severs his connection with it this year to vote for Cleveland, furnishes some light upon the fusion movement in this State, and as he was consulted in reference to it, what he says may posses some interest. He states that mercenary and selfish motives governed the Greenback leaders in making the coalition, and that its consummation was a fraud upon the Greenback party. There are several of the important counties in which the vote between the two great parties is so close as to give the Greenbackers the balance of power. A desire to obtain these county offices influenced a few to listen to overtures from the Republicans to unite their forces. These were reinforced by a few others, who were promised places on the State ticket, and, on consultation, it was agreed that a meeting should be held to "consider the political situation" only. At this meeting the special few controlled and forced a fusion proposition through, by which Edwin Maxwell, a Republican, was named for Governor, and nearly all the rest of the places on the State ticket given to the Greenbackers. The Republicans jumped at the chance and the fusion was ordered. At Buckhannon a formal meeting was held by the Greenbackers and the indorsement of the fusion rushed through. But, except in a few localities, the result is discord and dissatisfaction, and this gentleman says that, take the State altogether, more Greenbackers will vote for E. Willis Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, than for Maxwell. Many openly repudiate the arrangement, and some have declined to accept nominations given them on local fusion tickets.

THE GREENBACK VOTE.

He gives some figures showing that this Greenback vote has been in the past. In the forty Democratic counties the Greenback vote given for Weaver in November, 1880, was less than 25 in six counties, less than 50 in six others, less than 75 in six others, less than 100 in two others, about 150 in four others, about 200 in three others, about 300 in four others, about 400 in two others, a little over 700 in one, 800 in another and 1,600—the highest given in any one county—in another county. Five counties gave no Greenback votes. The distribution of this vote in the fourteen Republican counties was less than 25 in one, less than 50 in another, less than 100 in two, about 100 in one, about 150 in two others, 200 in another, between 300 and 400 in three counties, and a little over 600 in another county. Two counties gave no Greenback votes.

Were such a thing possible as a complete transfer of this vote to the fusion ticket it would in six of the important Democratic counties be sufficient, when added to the Republican vote, to give the county offices to the combination, and the same thing done in five or six other counties where there is the difference of but a few votes in favor of the Republicans would insure their continuance in power. So, after all, it is but "the cohesive power of public plunder" that holds this fusion together. It is said that Mr. John A. Hutchinson, the Fusion candidate for Attorney General, has lately remarked that he thought Ben Butler would get the Greenback vote in this State, and on your correspondent's calling the Ritchie county gentleman's attention to this statement he remarked: "Certainly, that was understood. The arrangement is for the Greenbackers to fuse on the State ticket, so that if successful the Blaine men can use it as an encouraging sign to other States, while, in fact, the Greenbackers were to be left free to vote for Butler in November. As I have no wish to help Blaine I shall vote the Cleveland State ticket next month."

At Clarksburg, in Harrison county, where Weaver got 805 votes, a well informed gentleman gave the assurance that there was absolutely no fusion of that element with the Maxwell ticket, but on the other hand two-thirds of them will vote for Wilson.

The fusion movement has operated as a two-edged sword. It is becoming apparent that the discord is not confined alone to the Greenbackers, but that very many Republicans do not like it and will repudiate it. One of the Democratic candidates for Congress is in receipt of letters from numerous Republicans assuring him that they cannot vote for his Greenback opponent, but will support him. The Congressional election is in November, but these dissatisfied Republicans will not wait until then to give expression to their protest against fusion, but will cast their votes against it in October.

GOV. HENDRICKS AT PEORIA.

A RINGING SPEECH FROM THE CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

PEORIA, ILL., September 17.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks arrived here at noon to-day, having been detained several hours by an accident near Farmer City. This afternoon he made a brief address at the fair ground, and this evening he and Carter Harrison spoke at the wigwam. There was a street parade, participated in by a large number of men. Hendricks, on being introduced, was greeted with applause. He commenced by speaking of the date chosen and how it happened to be the ninety-seventh anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He thought they were appropriately celebrating the occasion. He spoke of this glorious nation and the right and power of Congress to levy and collect taxes for the administration of the Government. They should levy only much as was required to righteously administer the affairs. He then asserted that there should be a change in administration because the Republicans had had it for twenty-five years and that was long enough. He next took up the subject of the surplus in the Treasury; told how President Arthur and Secretary Folger had both recommended its reduction, and despite a Republican Congress there had been scarcely any reduction. He considered $100,000,000 too large a sum to be collected annually above necessary expenses. He spoke of the reforms proposed by the Democracy, and read extracts on these points from their platform; a reduction of surplus must be made; taxes must be collected for public purposes only, and a reduction of the tariff must also be made. The highest tax must be placed on luxuries and the lowest on necessities. He said the Democratic side would like to see the books.

He then referred to the breach between the Republicans and Germans, and affirmed it to be on account of the former's position on prohibition. They expected to make up with the Irish what they lost in Germans, but they wouldn't do it; the former were ready to trust the Democrats for another term. It is said that Blaine would make a dashing President. "I do not think he will, but I think Cleveland will dash wherever the law and Constitution called him."

ADMIRAL PORTER ON BLAINE.

REPUBLICAN, BUT UNABLE TO SUPPORT THE PARTY CANDIDATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., September 17.—Colonel J. Ross Thompson, the eminent Erie lawyer, is spending some days in this city. A son of ex-Chief Justice Thompson the Colonel has inherited not only the great ability but the sterling integrity of that distinguished jurist. With an ardent love of good horses he invariably spends his summer vacation at Long Branch and other coast resorts where turf sports form the attractive feature. He is now on his way home from Monmouth Park, and while looking after some important legal business finds time to talk politics occasionally.

"I met Admiral Porter at the Monmouth Hotel last week, and found him deeply interested in current political affairs. That distinguished naval hero looks with undisguised alarm at the possibility of electing James G. Blaine to the Presidency," said Colonel Thompson to a POST representative this morning. "His mischievous and reckless foreign policy could have no other effect than to embroil this country in war with every European power."

"What would be the consequences of such a result?"

"Take England for example, she could put on our waters in a month's time no less than fifteen hundred ships of war, while our Government could not muster more than fifteen. The consequence would be that New York, Philadelphia, Boston and every other seaboard city would be put under siege, the result of which would be that the United States would be compelled to assume the national debt of England in addition to our burden.

"Such a statement from such a source," said Colonel Thompson, "amazed me. I said to the Admiral that in the campaign in which I was about to enter, on my return to Pennsylvania, I would quote him as expressing such decided convictions, and he gave his full assent adding that, after having been about Washington for some time, and an involuntary witness to the methods that obtained in the department, he thought it would be to the advantage of the public service to have a change anyhow. 'I have been a Republican since the formation of the party,' said he, "but do not want to live to see Blaine President of the United States.'"

A ROTTEN BOILER EXPLODES

Carrying Death and Destruction in Its Wake at Lykens, Pa.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

LYKENS, PA., September 17.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred last evening at the Lykens Valley Colliery, in this place, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The explosion occurred at a little after 5 o'clock, and was heard for many miles. Had it taken place a half hour later, the loss of life would have been great, as then the miners would have been passing over the boiler room as they emerged from the mine. As it is, three men were more or less severely injured, and one young man was so terribly scalded by escaping steam and so badly bruised, that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. The explosion was caused by a rotten and defective boiler. Four boilers exploded together, throwing iron and timbers in every direction for several hundred yards. The building over the boiler room is a total wreck, the timbers being scattered in every direction. The explosion has caused the total suspension of work at the Lykens Valley Colliery, which will last for weeks. Fortunately the loss of life by the explosion will be small. Paul Schultz, Joseph Dunlap and George Bright are somewhat painfully injured by being bruised and scalded. They were in the room almost directly over the boilers which exploded, and were thrown nearly one hundred yards. The only person who was mortally injured is Elmer Kocker, a driver boy. He was engaged in driving a mule on the track on the floor directly over the exploding boilers, and was fatally scalded. The loss caused by the explosion will reach $10,000, exclusive of the loss occasioned by the delay in working the mine.

Eczema

Eczema is one of the ugliest and most troublesome of all blood diseases. It proceeds from humors in the blood which are sometimes very difficult to eradicate. For five weary years Mr. J. D. Rodefer, of Greendale, Va., suffered terribly from this disease. He writes: "Finding no relief in the many medicines till I used Brown's Iron Bitters, I purchased three bottles, from the use of which I have obtained almost entire relief. I recommend it to everyone in my neighborhood for any disorder of the blood and as a general tonic."

THE lady ushers at the Third Avenue Theatre, New York, have written a card denying that they have been subjected to indignities while in the performance of their duties.

MARRIED.

ORMSBY—ALDEN—At St. Peter's church, in this city, on Tuesday evening, September **16**, by the Rev. W. R. Mackay, SIDNEY GORE ORMSBY, of Ainsworth, Nebraska, to ESTELLE RODMAN, daughter of Mr. Farley Alden, of this city, and granddaughter of the late Hon J. Glancy Jones of Reading, Pa.

DIED.

EVANS—Wednesday, September **10, 1884**, at 9 P. M., at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John Grey, Second avenue, Copper Works, MARY GRAY EVANS, aged one year.

SMITH—Suddenly, on Sunday, September **14, 1884**, at 2:30 P. M., at **38** Third avenue, CHARLES SMITH, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

LYTLE—On Thursday, September **11, 1884**, at **11** o'clock P. M., HARRY S., only son of Henry M. and Sarah J. Lytle, aged ten years and two months.

KLINE—On Sunday afternoon, September **14, 1884**, at 4:30 o'clock, SARAH A., wife of Harry Kline, of Denver, Colorado, and daughter of Patrick and Ann Connolly, aged twenty-four years.

BRYAR—At the residence of his father, No. **4** Brighton Place, Allegheny City, on Sunday morning, September **14, 1884**, ROBERT BRYAR, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

BOSS—On Sunday, September **14, 1884**, at **12:35** P. M., DANIEL W. BOSS, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

GRABNER—On Sunday, September **14, 1884**, at **3** o'clock P. M., at Negley, Allegheny county, HANNAH B. GRABNER, wife of Wm. Grabner.

GRIFFITH—On Monday, September **15, 1884**, SARAH L., wife of W. L. Griffith, aged thirty-two years, eight months and fifteen days.

By Ear.

(Merchant Traveler.)

A St. Louis girl at a summer resort musicale, had, by her very loud and demonstrative style of performance at the piano, scored a success over her less showy acquaintances from Cincinnati, and the Cincinnati girls didn't like it, but one of them managed to say to her: "Your fortissimo passages are quite remarkable, Miss Maud." "Thanks," she said, with an air of triumph, "and I play entirely by ear." "Indeed?" "Oh, yes." "Ah?" Then the volume of tone is easily accounted for."

Have Patience.

(Merchant Traveler.)

"I know, my dear," said the young Doctor to his wife, "that we are not rich; but after a while our luck will change and we will have everything we want. You must learn to have patience." "Don't preach what you don't practice. If you'd learn to have patients we would soon be out of trouble," and she whisked out of the room so full of feeling that she slopped over at the eyes.

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the proper and judicious use of PERUNA. If he will only add this great remedy to his list of medicines, he will find that his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full direction for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book.

N. J. Wright, Business Agent Evening Herald, Erie, Pa., says: "DR. HARTMAN—I can not but feel it my duty to express to you my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicines, PERUNA and MANALIN. One bottle of each placed me square on my feet, after a sickness of four weeks, which confined me to my bed, and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedies the cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well."

Mrs. Ellen Maynard, Oswego, Potter county, Pa., writes: "DR. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. The small ulcers are all healed, and the two large ones are not more than half as large as they were. I am feeling quite well. The people say your PERUNA and MANALIN are doing a miracle. I do not take nearly so much opium as I did before."

Joseph Thomas, East Brady, Pa., writes: "I have used your PERUNA and MANALIN with good results. In the year of 1880 I was so bad that I could scarcely walk. I used PERUNA and MANALIN, and am now as healthy as I have ever been. I have also recommended it to several parties, and they have been much benefited by it."

Mr. C. H. Harris, New Vienna, Ohio, writes: "Our little girl was paralyzed at thirteen months old, and we resorted to everything we could hear of for relief, but she appeared to get but little better. Hearing of PERUNA we concluded to try it, and will say it has done her a great deal of good—the first bottle apparently giving aid and relief. We have used it for nervousness in other cases on other persons and found it a success. For general debility, and in fact for any disease, we don't think anything else can at all compare with it. We have used forty or fifty bottles, and our house is never without PERUNA. Our little girl is now eight years old, and can run any place, was for four years helpless. PERUNA cured her."

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a genial restorative, and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years experience, and can no more be shaken by the claptrap nostrums of unscientific pretenders, than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TOO LATE!

Some of our patrons sent us their orders last fall when we were busy filling orders that we booked early in the season. It was not too late too use the fertilizer, but it was too late for us to ship the goods promptly, and in some instances we were compelled to return orders and money which accompanied them. This we very much disliked to do, and we have since then added to our shipping facilities so that we will be able to give all orders quick dispatch. Nevertheless, to avoid any possibility of delay, we trust our friends will send in their orders at once for

TRADE **THE** MARK

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR

PHOSPHATE

ADOPTED 1880

For circulars giving analysis and further information, call on or address

BAUGH & SONS,

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RW

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Hancock Deals With a "Beat," and Sheridan as an Amateur Actor.

Successful Ventures in Magazines and Costly Failures.

The Herald Owner and the Peculiar Life He Leads at Home and Abroad.

Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 12.—General Winfield Scott Hancock weighs two hundred and fifty pounds more famously than any other man alive. But it does him injustice to decide that he is all bulk and no brains. He is an urbane and able general inevitably supine in peace, but war would doubtless prove him possessed of solid soldierly stuff. At all events, he has just successfully fought off a mercenary assailant. He received, one day, a letter from a fellow who signed himself Joseph F. LaMalfa, asserting that the writer had sent various sums of money to his nephew, Lieutenant Frank Hancock, out on the Western plains, Frank had died not long ago, and the General had undertaken to administer upon his estate, deeming that service a small and unexasperating family matter. The letters from LaMalfa intimated that there were good reasons why his claim ought to be quietly, very quietly satisfied. Hancock declined to be agitated by this onslaught, but answered that all just claims against Frank would be paid, provided there was enough of the estate to do it. LaMalfa returned to the attack by demanding satisfaction quite savagely, and then calming down to a compromise sum of fifty dollars. Again he wrote of chumship with the dead Lieutenant in the far southeast, described himself as a gallant but unfortunate adventurer into Eastern civilization, and as a friend, advised the General to silence scandal by taking the comparatively insignificant sum of half a hundred dollars out of his own wallet. Then the two hundred-and-fifty-pounder advised the guerrilla that the demand would never be satisfied unless clear proof of its justness was supplied. LaMalfa turns out to be a confidence man of extensive experience. His Texas record shows him up as a swindler of Free Masons. An official communication from the Secretary of Perfection Lodge at El Paso, Texas, sets him forth as a professional rascal. Thus General Hancock by a little pluck withstood the attack of an able scoundrel.

"But, did you ever see

GENERAL PHIL. SHERIDAN

perform a song and dance?" was the question from which nothing could divert the caller on General Hancock.

"I never, never did," was the reply.

But an old soldier was found who declared that the gallant Sheridan, when on duty thirty years ago in Texas, was the best singer of Irish songs and dancer of Irish jigs known in the whole regular army. "He was no bigger then than he is now," my informant emphatically asserted, as though he rather expected me to contradict him; but he was livelier, I guess, and I never go into a Bowery variety theatre that I don't see worse patter and trot (singing and dancing) than Phil Sheridan used to give us." Allowance must be made for the hallowing effect of time's lapse. I suppose that if some actual witness of Sheridan's poetized ride, "from Winchester town, a good broad highway leading down," &c., was to see that event ever so gloriously spectacularized in a circus, with every point idealized and made resplendent by steel and glitter, he would pronounce the performance less showy than the prosy original. I am afraid that the gallant General Sheridan's songs and dances of thirty years agone were quite amateurish; and I presume that he could not now be induced to maintain his reputation by a public performance. Speaking of friskers,

THE WICKED LITTLE THEO,

the French opera bouffe singer without a voice, has by artifice beaten thirteen of the more sedate actresses who have within a month arrived from the other side of the Atlantic. All these women were to go on tours through the country, and it was highly desirable to force general attention prior to their doing anything on the stage. The city editors of the leading newspapers will no longer send reporters down the bay to meet the fair comers, no matter how elaborate the expedition, or how pleading the agent. In one instance the advocate obtained a fine steam yacht, and by gilt-edged cards invited the journalists to sail luxuriously to welcome the actress; but the expedition was after all composed of its projector's personal friends and some Wall street fellows, for no reporter had been detailed to the job. Well, the old device having failed, a new one was invented. The writers of feminine fashions were importuned to come, inspect and describe the costumes which the stars had imported for the present season's use. As the garments were in most cases remarkable, their owners were permitted to talk rapturously about them in print. But Theo here went past them all. While they restricted themselves to the exhibition and laudation of outer raiment, she boldly disclosed a wonderful corset, all shapely, dainty and mysterious, which she said she had half a mind to wear in a scene of the forthcoming production in which she was to be undressed and put to bed by attendants. She demurely asked the advice of each scribe as to the propriety of the dea, bewildered him by an explanation of the article in question, and thereby got more space more valuably filled in the ournal than any other ten of her rivals.

The difficulty of "working the press" in the interest of theatres steadily becomes greater. The best men in the two professions of journalism and the drama were never more widely separated than they are to-day, and the go-betweens are not of a character to give to either a good opinion of the other. A dramatic critic noticed, in going over his stack of letters rom the theatres and stars, to learn for temizing what was going to be done during the ensuing week, that the handwriting of a number was the same, though he letter heads and envelopes purported to belong to separate establishments. On search he found, in an upper room on Union Square, an ingenious fellow who had his desk full of stationery printed with the names of as many parties as he had, by representing that he was influential with the newspapers, led to employ him as press agent. In that way he had secured a dozen employers, and, though his salary from each was small, the aggregate was satisfactory.

MAGAZINE FAILURES AND SUCCESSES.

The collapse of the magazine, *Our Continent*, gives proof that very valuable free advertising at the start does not always lead to prosperity, Editor Tourgee bought a poem of Oscar Wilde, ordering and getting the copy by cable, besides paying five dollars per line to the author. This was done at a time when every movement by the notorious clown of aestheticism was published far and wide. The trouble with the management of *Our Continent* was that for most of its lavish expenditures it received no adequate value in return. Nothing is better understood by experienced editors than the fact that good names do not guarrantee good matter. The index of this magazine was always remarkable, while the contents were seldom so. There are few famous writers of whom it will do to buy copy blindly, trusting to their own value of their reputation as a guarantee of quality, but it is a disastrous general rule. Tourgee, for example, paid fifty dollars a week to Kate Field for a fashion department; and she in turn bought the matter for ten dollars, and pocketed the forty for merely putting her name to it. The consequence of such loose and lavish disbursements was bound to be failure.

"The *Century* Magazine was started with seven thousand dollars," said one of the Gilders, who edit it, "and I don't suppose that even so much as that was used in beginning *Harper's Monthly*. Tourgee spent, I am told, full two hundred thousand. Only about half of it was his own, however, the rest being the capital put in by Robert S. Davis, of Philaphia, who had made that and a great deal more in the publication of a popular story paper. The only way to deal successfully in literature is to regard it as just so much merchandise, to be bought from the producers at as low a figure as possible without regard for sentimental considerations. On the average *Our Continent* paid double for manuscripts what the established magazines do. Authors imposed on it. They have as a rule far too high an idea of the commercial value of their work."

"By the way," I said, "how much did the *Century* pay for the Bread Winners?"

I got no definite answer to that question. It is common talk in literary circles that only a hundred dollars were given for it, which may have been all that it was intrinsically worth, though by a clever working of the anonymous dodge it was lifted into great business value to the magazine. The most pretentions of periodicals in America is one which seldom pays anything at all for its articles; and the better they are the more surely are they obtained for nothing. This peculiar magazine is the *North American Review*. It was almost dead when its present owner took it. His friends pitied and derided him. They said that, with no experience, he could not hope to succeed where so big a firm as Houghton, Mifflin & Co. had failed. But he had a scheme, which was to set famous controversialists to fighting in the pages of his publication. It was in that way that he got antagonistic articles on Christianity by Robert G. Ingersoll and Judge Jeremiah Black. Each wrote for the sake of his cause, and not for drossy money; but it was that sort of free writing which gained a profitable circulation for the *North American*.

THE HERALD AND ITS OWNER

The strangest of all publishers has come to New York this week. He is James Gordon Bennet, owner of the *Herald*. Although close to fifty years of age, he has not ceased to be a boy in his views of life. Diversion first and business afterward—that is his rule. The Parisian notion of an American money king imputes to him the proprietorship of a gold mine, out of which his employes dig the metal to coin for lavish disbursement at his reckless hands. Bennett satisfies these requirements, and none the less because his wealth-yielding mine is the *Herald*. His income from that source has for ten years been on the average half a million dollars per annum. It is just now lessened a little by a costly fight with the newsdealers, requiring thus far an investment of over a hundred thousand dollars in the paraphernalia for distributing and retailing the *Herald*, to say nothing of other damages and expenses. The son is in every way different from his father. The one stuck close to his office always, and the other entered it yesterday for the first time in about two years. The present Bennett, too, is free of the Scotch angularity of person and quaintness of speech which characterized his sturdy and implacable parent. The elegance of education and travel are visible in the tall, erect, graceful figure, the easy self-possession, the perfectly fitted but never foppish clothes, and the unstrained politeness which, when unruffled he shows toward all with whom he comes in contact. At times of social hilarity, he is apt to be a little too active. It is told to-day of his first visit to the *Herald* office after his arrival that he was in a somewhat tempestuous mood. Numerous persons, employes and others, sought his presence. The most imposing of the strangers had the heavy air of an ambassador weighted down with a governmental errand. He was shown in ahead of everybody else, and Bennett rose to receive him. What he had to say was that the ordinary burial would soon be obsolete, very properly, but that cremation by fire would always be repulsive to most people; and that he had hit upon the idea of making the sun destroy the bodies of the dead. By means of an immense lens, he would concentrate the sun's rays so powerfully as to do the work of incineration quickly and thoroughly, thus combining utility with poetic attractiveness. In short, Bennett was caught by a crank who had been driven from every sanctum in Park Row.

Hundreds of children have been killed by the sun in New York within a week. The infant mortality always rises to that extent when the temperature stays many days above ninety degrees. Adults are prostrated, too, and the town to-day has little life in it. Nothing is done that can be left undone.

The toil of breathing is too much for most of us, and we shirk it as far as possible. The human breast is perceptibly flatter than usual, by reason of this laziness about fully inflating the lungs. An exception was seen in the person of a fashionably attired belle.

"Goodness, my dear girl," said a female friend, "how do you get up spunk enough to fill your lungs that way?"

"It is hard," was the reply, "but duty compels. This dress waist would wrinkle, and look dreadfully, if I didn't keep it expanded." CYMON.

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE to anything symptomatic of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, or any Bowel Complaint, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative.

CHOLERA IN NAPLES

Gross Ignorance and Great Filth That Abound.

Enthusiasm Shown by the People for Their Heroic King.

LONDON, September 14.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* cables that paper as follows in regard to the cholera: The exodus from Naples during the past week has been so great that lodgings in the neighboring villages are obtained only at fabulous prices. Sometimes as high as 500f. a month for a single room is demanded. The better sections of the town are deserted and all the shops in the Toledo are closed at 4 in the afternoon. The theatres are all shut. Many of the poorer streets are as silent as death. Even the cafes are closed, and the only sign of life is the joiners hammering the rough coffins together. In some of these streets absolutely everybody is either dead or is sick. In one street—the Via Duchessa—thirty cases occurred in a single house. The smell of burned sulphur is eveeywhere, and the wretched people of the poorer classes are either stupefied or frantic. Meanwhile, the devotion and daring of the King and the Archbishop have had the effect of dispelling somewhat the superstition about poison and allaying the class hatred which raged at first. But the public morale is still worse than it is possible to describe. A mob attacked in the Via del Purgatorio a man whom they suspected of throwing poisonous powder over some cakes exposed for sale on the piazza, dragged him back and made him eat the cake until the owner interfered in self-defense. Out of sheer perversity the people eat more fruit and vegetables than usual. In the piazza in front of the Municipial Palace two loafers got a big basket of figs and in the presence of a large crowd began to eat them on a wager. The police marched them off to jail. A woman who was selling fruit on the corner of the Piazza del Martini fell over dying of the cholera. The crowd made a bonfire of her chair, stand and fruit, and then left her to die. Nobody would carry her to the hospital.

SUDDENNESS OF DEATH.

Although the disease is generally of a mild character compared with the number of cases, there are many instances like the foregoing of its startling suddenness. Severel people have already fallen down in the streets and been carried off dead. A lady who was taken with vomiting during mass died before she reached home. The terrors of the plague have been intensified by the scoundrelly action of the butchers, who trebled the price of meat as soon as the panic began, but the King was followed in his carriage by a mob of women shrieking to have the price of meat reduced, and the officials accordingly took steps to import cattle and reduced prices. People in the slums still defy the laws boldly. Yesterday the body of a woman was buried in the little garden of her home, and when the police arrested the husband a great mob threatened to rescue him. Under the inspiration of the Archbishop the priests are now exerting every effort to discourage processions and the like, though with little success. There has been an enormous revival of religious sentiment in Naples. The street shrines which were walled up by Garibaldi in 1880 have all been opened, and the whitewash scraped off the holy pictures. Crowds wild with joy watch the work and hail with shouts each restoration. The processions are continued in the poorer streets, chiefly by women. The churches are thronged and street altars are erected. The police do not dare interfere with the altars. Most extravagant stories of miracles worked are received with credulity by the populace. The hospital and ambulance systems have been overpowered by the awful increase in deaths, and for a day or two it has been necessary to leave corpses waiting so long that they became putrid, this adding vastly to the contagion. The situation in this respect, however, has been improved by the King's ordering the military to give assistance. Scores of old omnibuses covered with black have been converted into hearses.

KING HUMBERT'S HEROISM.

The heroism of King Humbert makes the most welcome royal picture Europe has looked on for years. The King is accompanied always by his brother Amadeus. He has visited all the hospitals and the afflicted quarters, scattering money and kind words right and left. He wished to explore the Fondaici, containing probably the most hideous human habitations in Christendom, with its narrow courtyards, its houses eighty feet high, the sunlight and air excluded, and the filthiest rooms, each with a dozen or fifteen inmates of both sexes. There is no water there to wash with; the place is alive with vermin; it is a literal sink of pestilence, and contains fully one-fourth of the whole population of Naples. All efforts to dissuade the King from going had failed, when a despairing official cried out: "You have no right to commit suicide. Nor have you a right to deliberately murder many of these unfortunate people who will follow you even into that hotbed of death!" Upon this the King bowed and got into his carriage again. All classes are becoming demoralized as the horror grows, but there can be no doubt that the King's example has had the effect of preventing what would have otherwise been a fearful panic. The Italian people are almost crazy with enthusiasm for the King, and the Catholic newspapers vie with the democratic ones in lauding his course to the skies. The King and Archbishop have fraternized from the start, and the feeling in general that a *rapprochement* between the Church and State is nearer to-day than before in many years. The total number of deaths in Naples is now considerably over 2,000. All have occured since August 20. Naples passed Toulon on the 9th and Marseilles on the 11th in its ghastly record of death, and in another week, at the present rate, it will have as many deaths as all France.

IN NORTHEAST ITALY.

In Northeast Italy the disease about holds its own. La Spezia has had over 200 deaths and is still a seat of the epidemic. There have been no deaths at Turin since the 7th, and the disease seems to have disappeared from Coreuza and parts of Maurizio. The explanation of the frightful ravages in La Spezia and Cuneo is found in the local custom of preserving all refuse from the houses for fertilizing purposes in a great cistern called the "pozzo." This is connected with the street gutter by an overflow pipe which carries off the surplus liquid. Whenever there is a sudden rain, water backs into the pozzo and then out again, spreading the contents of the cistern, with its pestilential vapors, throughout the city, and finally into drinking wells and cellars. An effort was made at the outset to have these cisterns cleaned, but the people armed themselves to protect their valuable contents, and the officials shrank from a fight over the matter. At the same time the authorities were maintaining at vast expense a useless cordon of guards about each city all over Italy. Many gentle people have died of the disease in Italy, including officials, doctors and nuns. The pest is hovering about Rome, but that city is very clean, and the weather is now so cool that the capital may escape. There as been one case so far in Venice and probably there have been more. As elsewhere, the lunatic asylums prove to be the choicest breeders of the plague in Parma and Naples.

IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

In France the interest in the plague is maintained by sporadic outbreaks in new villages in various parts of the south, but the epidemic seems now to have run its course in most cities. There are forty-seven places in the Pyrenees-Orientales where the disease has appeared prodncing death, the latest being Estoher, a village of three hundred and fifty souls, where twenty-four persons died within the first two days. In the whole department there have now been nearly five hundred deaths, and in all France there have been about 5,100 in two hundred and seven cities and villages.

In Spain there have really been over one hundred and fifty deaths from cholera, and these in the Province of Alicante. There are no means of telling how many deaths have occurred in the northern Province of Lerida. The people of Madrid have been scared out of their wits by the few cases that have appeared in that city. The disease will probably break out there during the coming week. I am told that Madrid is in a bad sanitary condition, and certainly its people can be trusted to furnish the other important requisite of fear.

A Popular Fallacy.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

COLONEL BACHELDER has made arrangements for an important historical conference of veterans of Gettysburg on October 1 and 2. The Battlefield Memorial Association has decided to buy the land extending from the huge bollow of rocks at Devil's Den to the Peach Orchard. It was a line of fire and death in the second day's battle and now a driveway is to be laid out where the havoc was worst. Seventy-five regiments are being invited to revisit the field to re-mark with historical accuracy their positions.

☞Keep This in Mind. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

BISHOP COXE, of Western New York, says that during his twenty years of observations in that field there have been some improvements in religion and morality, but the increase of impiety and infidelity is, on the whole, appalling. "The most blasphemous publications are circulated, frightful atheism is uttered, and gross licentiousness abounds."

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder

Smooth, Refreshing, Harmless, Elegant Cleansing, Preservative and Fragran, 15c. Druggists.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by Rough on Rats." 15c.

MISS GREGORY, of Atlanta, GA., daughter of Civil Service Commissioner Gregory, is painting the protraits of A. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson, ordered by the last State Legislature. They are to be of life size and the young artist is to be paid $1,000 for her work.

THE weak, worn and dyspeptic should take Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic. *Ask for Colden's*, of druggists.

ONE of the first couples which took advantage of the new French divorce law bore the name of Granville. The woman, who married at sixteen, obtained a separation fifteen days after the wedding, and had been awaiting her divorce fifty years.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

TWO Highland tourists lost their lives the other day in Fingal's Cave. While they were standing on a ledge overlooking the water a wave of unusual volume swept over the slight iron railing running around it, and carried them into the sea.

Mr. Daniel Zollars, of Odel, Washington county, Pa., who has been suffering from granulated lids and a thick "scum" over the sight, is improving rapidly under the treatment of Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue.

The Blaine Libel Suit.

The *Indianapolis Sentinel* will issue, about September 20th, a large supplement containing a history of James G. Blaine's suit against it, and a volume of facts concerning his private, as well as public, record, showing the truth of the *Sentinel's* publications regarding him. Price of supplement, postpaid, 25c. Address, *Indianapolis Sentinel*, Indianapolis, Ind. dx W15

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. *"Swayne's Ointment is apleasant, sure cure*

A Candidate's Mistake.

(From the Chicago News.)

"Madam, may I kiss these beautiful children?" inquired Uncle Dick Oglesby, as he leaned over the front gate.

"Certainly, sir; there is no possible objection."

"They are lovely darlings," said Uncle Dick, after he had finished the eleventh. "I have seldom seen more beautiful babes. Are they all yours, marm?"

The lady blushed deeply.

"Of course they are—the sweet little treasures! From whom else, marm, could they have inherited these limpid eyes, these rosy cheeks, these profuse curls, these comely figures, and these musical voices?"

The lady continued blushing.

"By the way, marm," said Uncle Dick, "may I bother you to tell your estimable husband that Richard J. Oglesby, Republican candidate for Governor, called upon him this evening?"

"Alas, good sir," quoth the lady, "I have no husband!"

"But these children, madam—you surely are not a widow?"

"I feared you were mistaken, sir, when you first came up. These are not my children. This is an orphan asylum!"

DOCTORS are getting more and more into the habit of prescribing proprietary medicines in their practice especially that known as HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY for diseases of the kidneys liver and bladder. They know from experience that is of more value in such diseases than any prescription they can write.

Cannot Escape Calumny.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

Mrs. Belva Lockwood having accepted the nomination for President by the Woman's Equal Rights party, it will now be in order to state that she betrayed and deserted an innocent young man and put him in a lunatic asylum years ago, and that she married Mr. Lockwood at the point of the bayonet held in the threatening hands of his father, and that she stole all the spoons in New Orleans, and was frequently seen intoxicated while Governor of Kansas. Though she be pure as snow, she cannot run for President and escape calumny.

Vital Questions !!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops! ! !"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu! ! !"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion! ! !"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operation that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! ! ! ! !

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to,

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. se6-T THXS

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NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc. rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

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TRY IT ONCE.

SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AGUE, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT SWEATS WEIGHT IN STOMACH, MALARIA, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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Owing to the great success of our former Word Contest, which expired May 1st, and the many requests of persons who saw our offer too late to compete, we concluded to offer the following magnificent presents to the persons making out the largest lists of words from the letters comprising the words

"USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY."

		Worth @100		Worth
1st.	Solid Gold Watch	100	8th. Fruit Stand, Rich, Blue or Amber Glass	$17
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4th.	Lady's Gold Watch	50	11th. Ice Pitcher, 3 qts., Chased Double Walled	10
5th.	Gent's Diamond Scarf Pin	25	12th. Cake Stand, Chased and Gold Lined	7
6th.	Elegant Tilting Ice Water Set, Silver & Cup	22	13th. Fruit Stand, Rock Crystal Cut Glass	7
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For the neatest list with fewest errors, provided the list has half the number of words of the highest competitor.

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First. All lists must be fully prepaid and accompanied by two cent stamp for return postage, a statement that you are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, name and address of grocer from whom you buy it, number of words in list, and your name and address, all to be written on one sheet of paper, separate from list.

Second. Words must be written plainly, numbered, and alphabetically arranged. The biographical names, names of fictious Scripture proper names, mythological names, geographical names, and Christian names, must be classified separately.

Third. Only words found in Webster's or Worcester's dictionary admitted; this will include any word from the first to the last with the exceptions of prefixes and suffixes as separate words and obsolete words; words of same spelling, but different meanings, to be used but once.

Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted except biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, but possessives denoting possessive case or otherwise not admitted.

Fifth. No words counted unless the letters comprising them are contained in **USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY**, that is, any word having over **USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY** will be thrown out.

Sixth. All lists must be in by December 1st, and the Premiums will be awarded Dec. 20th.

Seventh. Premiums will be given in rotation according to the largest lists of words.

Eighth. Lists must be written on one side of paper, but put in envelope.

Ninth. Mail or send lists to our New York Office, 120 2 Reade Street, or our Philadelphia Office, 1760 Howard Street.

The DAY'S SOAP has been largely sold by Wholesale and Retail Grocers throughout the United States for five years, and wherever its merits are known it reports unboun

A ROUSING MEETING.

The Democrats of Three Southern States

Join in a Tremendous Rally at Harper's Ferry.

Ex-Senator Wallace Delivers a Telling Speech.

HARPERS FERRY, W. VA., September 11—The great inter-State meeting at Island Park, near this place, to-day, was a grand success in every particular. Early this morning special trains from Frederick and Hagerstown, Md., Charleston, Martinsburg and other points in West Virginia and old Virginia arrived at the island. Betwen six and seven thousand persons were present. Five bands of music accompanied the various Cleveland clubs from the above named cities. Hon. Boyd Faulkner, of West Virginia, presided at the meeting and delivered a telling speech. He was followed by ex-Governor Carroll, of Maryland, and Hon. H. S. Walker, of West Virginia. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, was received by a special committee and escorted by the Cleveland Club of Frederick to the stand, where Colonel L. V. Baughman presented him to the thousands present. Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, made one of his characteristic speeches, full of eloquence and splendid oratory. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was presented and spoke in the most positive terms of the Democratic success in his State. Representative Converse, of Ohio, was also present and delivered a telling speech. Following is ex-Senator Wallace's speech in full:

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

There are two great issues for the American people to decide in the pending contest. Of these, the first and principal one is between official honesty on the one side, and corrupt administration on the other. This issue goes to the very life of the Republic itself, and the highest interests of the people, both collectively and as individuals, are involved in the struggle. Long continued possession of the public offices by those now in power, has caused them to be held as places for private gain and not as public trusts. The machinery of the Government is unused for the protection of the people against official corruption, and is only vigorous against their efforts for a change of officials and purity of administration.

The other, and perhaps an equally important issue, is that which affects the business interests of the whole people, and involves economy of administration and reduction of taxation.

OFFICIAL HONESTY OR CORRUPT ADMINISTRATION.

As to the former, it is not my province to-day to speak, further than to call your attention to the recent instances of the lack of performance of official trust in high places; to the utter failure to punish the guilty; to recall to your minds the many instances of want of fidelity to private trusts; to the repeated instances of betrayal of interests confided to men in charge of large sums of money, and to the numerous cases of flagrant betrayal of official trust in the management of banking and trust institutions.

Almost daily the newspapers give us facts of this character, and the honest citizen is amazed at the absolute want of integrity displayed by men in whom for years the highest degree of confidence had been placed. Remembering this as one of the plain proofs of business immorality of recent times, let me remind you that private institutions and private trusts are not more sacred than are those that are held for the whole people, and that those who have been in control of official affairs for six Presidential terms may also have done or omitted to do something that needs investigation and examination.

In view of this manifest tendency of official life, is it wise to place in the Presidential office one whose views and practices as Speaker, Senator and Secretary in this respect have caused a very large and reputable section of his party friends to refuse to support him and to openly charge upon him corrupt and demoralizing official action? Is his public record of that unspotted fidelity to public interests that the necessity of this hour and the better judgment of our people now demand in the Chief Executive of the Republic?

Most of you will remember the charges made by the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) against the integrity of the official accounts of the Treasury, in which he boldly charged in his place in the Senate that "it is a fact that in 1871 there was a wholesale change in figures running back thirty or forty years in the table of the Register, and altering the amounts, which, in some instances, had been fixed, closed and reported to Congress for twenty or thirty years. This change and alteration of figures increased the public debt in the aggregate $247,766,674 71."

That it is time to open the books and make an investigation of the affairs of this department seems as clear to my mind as I think it will be to yours. The necessity for it is fully shown by this statement of the Senator in the same speech:

"In my investigations I have been compelled to rely on the official reports only for information. I have had no aid in discovering these alterations and changes from the Treasury Department or its officials. Whenever I have made inquiry of any person connected with the Treasury Department as to changes and discrepancies pointed out by myself, I have been treated with politeness and met with a disposition to explain them away."

ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION A NECESSITY.

The prime object of our effort for power in this contest is to restore purity of administration and good government. We believe that in placing in the hands of Governor Cleveland the control of the country, that the safety of every great interest, as well as of the people of the Republic, will be found in his stubborn honesty and his determination to do right. The facts to which I have referred are sufficient to warrant us all in sustaining the thought so boldly advanced by our candidate for the Vice Presidency—Governor Hendricks—that "it is time for opening the books." Those in power have not the ability, even if they had the disposition, to correct the wrongs that have grown up around them. Those who initiate abuses in public affairs can never reform them—they are only strong to do harm. The bold hand of an independent surgeon must wield the knife that cuts the gangrene from the body politic.

The business interests of the people are involved in the question of taxation, and there must be some cause for the present stagnation in business. Furnaces are being blown out; iron and cotton mills are running upon half time; coke ovens and coal mines are paying starvation wages; the people are suffering, and the ability to gain a livelihood bears harder and still harder upon those who toil; values are shrinking, and well-nigh armed warfare proves that there is difficulty between capital and labor. The troubles in the Hocking Valley in Ohio, the arrest and imprisonment of hundreds of miners in the Monongahela Valley in Pennsylvania, for breaches or supposed breaches of law in the effort for work and bread and the distress and depression in mining and manufacturing industries everywhere are proofs of some great evils in governmental policy. The people feel the pinch of hard times, and they naturally attribute it to the mismanagement, misgovernment and extravagance of the party in power. We are glutted with more goods and products of our own than we can dispose of. Our market is only at home, and it being filled the only remedy is to discharge the workmen, let the mines, furnaces, factories and coke ovens lie idle, sacrifice our goods and wait until our policy of home trade permits us again to go to work. We have lost our foreign trade for manufactured articles and the sea is the limit to our markets. Large production, skill in artisanship and plentiful food which ought to bring happy homes and plenteous wealth, now bring bnt depression and distress. The laboring man is the first to feel the pressure, for the first thing done is to shorten the hours of work to reduce wages. He is faced at once with a want of the bare necessities of life. He has nowhere to turn for a day's work. Penury and distress are upon him and his family.

What is the cause of all these ills? What is the remedy? These are the questions to which as reasoning and responsible men we should address ourselves. The masses of the American people seek to do right and party bias and party zeal will always yield before truth, justice and undisputed facts. We charge upon the Republican party that their policy of large grants of public lands to railroad corporations, and their high taxation of the people to maintain an enormous surplus of money in the Federal Treasury are the leading causes of our present business distress and especially are they the causes of the glut of production, the glut of labor and the misery and distress of the miner, the artisan and the agriculturist. We charge too, that under Republican rule and as a result of Republican policy our commerce has been swept from the seas, that our flag is scarcely seen upon the ocean, that the carrying of our own productions out of our own ports by which our merchants and seamen could have earned $100,000,000 annually has gone to British and German shippers, that our ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia can scarcely give decent support to their pilot force, and that "thousands of tons of American vessels lie idle at the wharves of our great seaports, while the sea is white with the sails and the sky is dark with the smoke of the great merchant fleets of other nations, which swarm to our shores and transact the great carrying trade that our own vessels do not seem able to take a busy part in." Their policy affecting taxation, their statutes granting public lands and their stolidity as to our shipping and commercial interests have shrunken our trade, whilst our inventive genius and the vast tide of immigration have yielded capacity for production in a largely increased ratio. The result is business depression and over production, glut and misery.

The policy that produces and maintains in the Federal Treasury a surplus of over $400,000,000 is an unnecessary burden and destroys our industries. To it more than all else is attributable the business paralysis of the present hour. This money comes from the earnings of the people, and if it were now back in the channels of trade and the policy that produced it were reversed, every artery of commercial, financial, mining and manufacturing life would throb with renewed energy. It would stimulate enterprise and give employment to labor. A redundant revenue, an overflowing treasury, new vaults required to hold the surplus moneys, continued taxation, thousands of workmen idle, strikes and lockouts, depression in business; how strange the contrast; how fatuitous the policy that produces it.

Lord Bacon compares money to manure. If gathered in heaps it does no good, but becomes offensive. Being spread though ever so thinly over the surface of the earth it enriches the whole country.

LESSENED TAXATION.

We believe in lessened taxation, and economy in administration. Just so much money as is necessary to administer the Government honestly and with economy should be taken from the people and no more. Every dollar taken beyond this is a restriction upon liberty and unwarranted exaction. Each added tax says to the citizen, "yes, your earnings are yours; heretofore you might spend them as you pleased, but hereafter you shall not do so; we will spend it for your good, or keep it in the surplus."

Senator Sherman in his speech at Ashland, Ohio, on August 30, said:

"Our national debt, once an object of profound alarm, is being paid off at the rate $100,000,000 a year, the excess of taxes being so lightly born that no considerable portion of the people complain of them and no general demand is made for the repeal of any of them. Indeed, it is a marvelous feature of our condition that to repeal taxes is more unpopular than to retain them, and some of these taxes are themselves a means of prosperity, and not a burden complained of by any.

"Who does not know that if Blaine is elected he will seek to maintain the protective policy which for twenty-five years has been the policy of the Republican party, and who does not know that if Cleveland is elected we will have immediate and continual agitation for the reduction and abolition of all protective duties?"

Here we have from an authoritative source the assertion of two propositions: First, That the taxation that produces this large surplus is not complained of and is a source of prosperity; and, Second, That this surplus policy is to be continued if Mr. Blaine be elected. Mr. Blaine himself in his celebrated letter of last year upon the division of the surplus also took the ground that it would be incalculable folly to reduce taxation and that the surplus should be divided among the States.

With both these eminent statesmen we beg leave to differ. We believe in a policy the very reverse of these ideas. It is a remarkable proposition that taxation brings prosperity, and that to repeal taxes is unpopular. The old-fashioned ideas of our people will not assent to the doctrine that we grow rich by being taxed. If our sugar and our salt were free of taxation we would get them just so much cheaper and that money would be our own and not expended for government. By every weight of tax that is put upon our manufacturing industries, by every restriction that effects individual effort we are made so much more unequal in the race for a market for our productions. This theory of Republican statesmanship is death to our manufacturing industries and our capital employed in that direction will do wisely to scan it closely. They cannot afford to place further weight upon themselves. Their direct interest is in cheap government and low taxation. It does not matter that there are reductions on some articles if the general burden be increased. The broad fact still remains that the nation pays more than it did and that the pressure proves heavier. Although we may not see its workings, we ultimately feel the strain. We feel it now. Our wonderful growth as a people does not make the burden less injurious. Our trade has lessened; but, even if it had not it is still impeded by taxation. The manufacturer well knows that surrounded by competition on all sides, even a small tax on an article important to him, means inability to compete and the suppression of his business. Economy in administration means fifty millions in taxation annually saved, abolition of the surplus means one hundred millions annually saved by the people. Return to the channels of commerce the $400,000,000 now locked up and save $150,000,000 of your annual expenditure and you give an impetus to your trade and lighten every burden. Taxation is tariff and tariff is the true mode for raising our revenues, but reason and sense, economy and frugality must go with its imposition. We favor reduction of expenses, honest and pure administration, reduction of taxation and a revision of the tariff in the interest of the whole people. We do not now, we never have, either meant or advocated absolute free trade. Our platform is a distinct enunciation of our thought. It speaks with no uncertain sound:

All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

The issue is not between tariff and free trade. No such issue has or will be made. It is between high and oppressive tariff or taxation and lower, reasonable and more moderate taxation.

TARIFF REFORM AND REVISION.

In the adjustment of unities the representatives of each locality can be safely trusted to care for their own people. The one vital thing is, "reduce taxation—lessen the surplus."

If we look at this subject from the standpoint of the artisan, the miner or the laborer, we shall find reduction of taxation, just revision and cheap government more vital to him than to his employer. They have come to learn that the remedy for the evils that affect them is not through government aid but through themselves. They can best help themselves by lowering taxation in every form, by reducing the cost of local, State and Federal administration and returning to honest government. Public economy represents other factors than figures. It becomes to hundreds of thousands a vast personal and individual benefit, for it affects their lives and the lives of those dependent upon them. The fraction of one per cent. that in the form of taxation suppresses a business, or lessens business, or shortens hours of labor, may be and often is the cause of suffering and death in many a home. Twenty cents a day better wages may just supply the difference in amount of food, in quality or quantity which saves the father from fever or the wife or children from the myriad forms of disease that arise from want of nutrition. The ability to buy the trifling modicum of stimulus whether of tea or of beer, or the additional pound of beef or mutton, may be the turning point between health and sickness. Cheaper food and better wages spread happiness everywhere and physical comfort, relief from anxiety about the loved ones, time for relaxation for thought and the education of the children all flow from cheapening the necessaries of life and from fair wages and steady employment. This question of taxation our sufferings teach us is not a matter of mere statistics. It is full of deep human interest now, for in it are the causes for our present ills.

If taxation be a cause of prosperity, as Senator Sherman declares, how comes it that you resist it in your home affairs? If your county is about to build a court house, do you not closely watch the expense and criticise lavish expenditure of the county money? Why? Because you must pay, because it is your money that is being expended. It does not matter that the contract has been given to a citizen of your county, or that he employs workmen who are citizens. The fact that all the money goes into the pockets of your own people is no excuse for paying the contractor double the sum needed to do the work properly. True, such payment may benefit the contractor, and give temporary work to the carpenter and the mason, but it is unjust to the farmer, the miner and the artisan, for it takes from them their property unnecessarily, to the amount of the additional cost. Strip this question of all sophistry and it comes back to the single statement. "It is taxation" the people must pay; labor and production bear the burden.

What do they propose to do with this large surplus unnecessarily taken? Mr. Blaine's letter of last year gives the answer to this question. It is to be distributed back to the States. Tax the people, overtax production and labor in order to create a fund to subsidize the country and maintain power. In this there is manifest and glaring wrong.

EVILS OF A GREAT TREASURY SURPLUS

A redundant revenue produces inequality in taxation, and waste and luxury, for the man with a full pocket always spends more than he who has but enough for his ordinary expenses. It is inevitable that such a policy will increase the expenses of both the Federal and State Governments. I do not need to refer to the recent past to demonstrate that a full treasury begets corruption in both. A redundant revenue, with a large surplus resulting therefrom in the Federal Treasury, would produce on a much larger scale, all of the scandals attendant upon the passage of river and harbor bills. The question would be not what can each locality obtain to improve its rivers and harbors, and thus aid in the development of commercial intercourse, but it would be, how much can each one get for his State and his own purposes—and log-rolling schemes and corrupt combinations would follow. It would, for this reason also, be the foe of all just and proper measures that are purely Federal in their character; the rebuilding of our fortifications; the reconstruction of our navy; the armament of both, and all these measures which are plainly within the scope of Federal control, would be neglected in order that the States might obtain a larger share of the large sums of money annually to be drawn from the Federal Treasury. Its effect upon the States themselves would be most disastrous. It would make them depend upon the Federal Government, and it would be the most efficient engine for consolidatin that could be conceived.

POWERS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Federal Government is one of limited powers. Its authority is to levy and collect taxes to pay the debt, and to provide for the general welfare of the Government created by the Federal Constitution.

It has no power to collect with one hand and disburse with the other, for the mere purpose of collecting and disbursing. It can as well say that the salaries of the officials of the States shall be increased to twice the amount fixed by State laws, as it can collect money from the people and send it to the State treasuries. If it can authorize the increase of the salary of a State official, he becomes the satellite and satrap of centralized power, and is no longer the organ of a Government by the people of a State. If it can do this, it can spend money for sectarian purposes among the churches of a State, through the State organizations, for it may direct that the money sent to the State Treasury shall be paid to certain churches within the State, or shall go to the support of all its religious denominations. Surely no such power as this was intended to be conferred by the framers of the Federal Constitution. It would give to Congress and those who handle the enormous revenues that would flow from such a policy a golden key to perpetual power, and enable them to buy up the people with their own money. Surely we have enough evidences of danger from the corrupt use of money.

Cheap government, honest government, a tariff to produce enough revenue to conduct the government, pay the interest on our public debt and the pension list, with taxation so adjusted as to raise no more than for these wants whilst it is ample to cover the increased cost of production resulting from just wages to our artisans, are thoughts we enunciate, the principles we advocate.

DESERTING BLAINE.

HAMILTON FISH AND B. H. BRISTOW FLOP TO CLEVELAND.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 11.—The *World* will print to-morrow a letter from its Saratoga correspondent announcing that ex-Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow, both members of Grant's cabinet, have declared their intention of voting for Cleveland and Hendricks. In an interview with the *World's* correspondent ex-Secretary Fish said:

"I have the greatest respect and admiration for the Democratic candidate and personally I should like to see him President. He has made a splendid record as Governor and I believe would do equally well as the Chief Executive. There is only one thing I shall fear in voting for him, and that is the Southern Democratic element. Cleveland himself is all that could be desired, but he might—mind I say that he might—be controlled by the Southern Democratic majority. Even though I vote for Cleveland, it is the man and not the party I indorse. Why, I still consider myself a Republican, and a good Republican too. Blaine, I know personally, and a more agreeable, fascinating man I never met, but about his past record"—and Mr. Fish broke off abruptly and pressed his lips fearful of saying too much. "I won't say anything of his doings in Congress, for on that point there is some dispute, but his course in the Department is patent to all. You know it as well as I, and it cannot be too strongly condemned. I don't want to talk publicly. I am out of politics and really must not say any more. Still, it is the most uncertain election I ever saw."

Ex-Secretary Bristow was quite as emphatic as Mr. Fish. He said:

"I shall vote for Cleveland as an emphatic protest against the nomination of such a man as Mr. Blaine. It is the only way I can protest against the candidacy of so dishonest and corrupt a man. Yes, my vote is for Cleveland. I don't call it a Democratic vote; I call it an honest one. I am not in love with the Democratic party and am not a Democrat, but I really will not say any more."

Francis H. Walker, ex-Chief of the Census Bureau, is another prominent Republican who changes his vote this year. "I shall vote for Cleveland but I am still a Republican," he said. "The Republican nominee has always had my support except when Grant ran a second time. Then I did not vote."

WHAT IT COST TO CARRY MAINE

REPORTED EXPENDITURE OF $265,000—STILL SQUEEZING THE CLERKS.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—That the result of the election in Maine is not going to cause any relaxation in the Republican Finance Committee's search for campaign funds is evident from its latest exploit. This is the mailing of its blood-money circular to the members of the District Fire Department. The "legitimate" business of the squeezing committee is to extort as much money as possible from the clerks in the various departments of the Government, but Chairman Clapp does not propose to leave untapped any source from which funds may possibly be secured. Hence the appeal recently made to the business men of Washington, and the demand now made upon the pockets of the firemen. If the latter do not respond more largely than the business men have done, the cost of printing the circulars sent to them will have to be taken out of the sums collected from the Government clerks.

There is a suspicion that this effort to widen the field from which "contributions" are to be gathered may be closely connected with the Maine election. That event is known to have made a good sized hole in the money bags of the National Committee, which must be filled in some way if Mr. Elkin's strictly financial operations are to continue in other States. It is asserted here that the success of the Republican ticket in Maine on Monday cost the National Committee $265,000, in addition to the large sums contributed by Mr. Blaine and his friends and neighbors within the borders of the State. A very simple calculation will show that if this amount is necessary to secure an average majority in Mr. Blaine's own State there is need of activity among the money gatherers if Ohio and one or two other States are to be carried for the Plumed Knight.

An additional reason for this activity may be found in the fact that about the same time Mr. Joseph Medill told the National Committee that money must be sent to Illinois a member of the committee astonished his colleague by informing them that unless Iowa was given financial aid the result of the contest in that State would not be satisfactory to those who wished to see the man from Maine step into Mr. Arthur's shoes.

R. O'REILLY AT WILKESBARRE.

THE BOSTON EDITOR ADDRESSES A GREAT AUDIENCE IN FAVOR OF CLEVELAND.

WILKESBARRE, September 11.—John Boyle O'Reilly, the Boston *Pilot* editor, addressed a large audience at the Court House last evening in the interest of Cleveland and Hendricks. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity and the speaker was frequently applauded. In answer to the question why he supported Cleveland he said he did so from principle. As a private citizen he had a perfect right to oppose him, but he supported him now because he was a Democrat. Blaine was always the friend of monopolies. He grew rich from succor derived from them. His course as Secretary of State was anti-American, and he was not deserving of the vote of any Irish-American citizen. It was already shown by the Madigan circular that he was a Know Nothing of the worst kind. The Bragg story, he said, was a lie. Speaking of Butler, he said his stir in the present fight was absurd. He was always a friend of the General, but now that he had deserted the party that had honored him and started an army of his own, with he himself as general, he was no longer a Democrat, and no Democrat should vote for him. If Butler thought to wreck the Democratic party he would be the one most hurt. Mr. O'Reilly closed with an appeal to Democrats present to vote for all Democratic nominees. Sigourney Butler, of Boston, also spoke.

THE OHIO OUTLOOK.

A REVIEW OF THE FIELD PROVES IT DEMOCRATIC.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, September 11.—At this stage of the canvass, the grand old State of Ohio is Democratic beyond peradventure. Facts and figures gathered by a disinterested correspondent from every section of the State prove this. On the Western Reserve it is generally conceded that there will be small Republican gains, while in every other section of the State gains for the Democracy will be made, while the Democratic gains in Cuyahoga and Hamilton counties will be unusually large. Ex-Governor Muller on last Saturday night addressed the Independent German club, of Cuyahoga county, the membership of which is 3,000 and a majority of whom are Republicans, but who have declared for Cleveland and Hendricks. This is only one instance of the action of the German vote in this State, and it is safe to say that before thirty days nearly every German in the State will have declared for the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic State Central Committee to-day made eleven appointments for Hon. Carl Shurz and it is highly probable that before that eloquent gentleman shakes the Ohio dust from his feet candidate Blaine will be thoroughly convinced that prohibition and sumptuary laws are not measures under the supreme control of the State constabulary. They were of sufficient importance for a place in the platform of the Democratic National Convention, and were the subject of a terse but forcible paragraph in Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance.

And why not? In this State alone millions of dollars are invested in brewing establishments, employing thousands of men and consuming millions of bushels of the cereal products of several States. The people out here are opposed to confiscating these establishments, and clogging up the channels through which their farm products reach the market, throwing men out of employment and restricting the rights they hold almost sacred.

ANXIOUS ABOUT BLAINE'S VOTE.

The Germans in this State watched with considerable interest the course Mr. Blaine would pursue regarding the liquor question in his own State. His refusal to vote on either side, and his expression in which he claimed that the important question was of a Commonwealth character, is looked upon with disfavor by both the Germans and the Prohibitionists, and neither element will support him. The Germans have heretofore voted almost solidly with the Republican party. The Prohibitionists also come from the Republican ranks, and with the State even doubtful before this revolt the united and harmonious Democracy cannot but carry it for their candidate by a handsome majority.

Governor Hoadly's conduct in refusing to send soldiers into the Hocking valley to shoot and kill striking and starving miners has been a sad blow to Republican expectations. The rare good judgment displayed by the Governor has won for him the applause of not only the working people of the State, but of all those who love peace and good order.

BLAINE TO STUMP THE STATE.

The campaign has been formally opened. Party lines have already been drawn throughout the State and the effective work already done by State Chairman Bargar, who conducted the campaign which resulted in the election of Governor Hoadly, is noticeable at every point. The Republicans are on the defensive from the start. They seem be on the run and many of their most prominent leaders with whom I have conversed admit that the Republican outlook is rather gloomy. The magnetic man from Maine will himself make a tour of the State. He will be the principal attraction at the Republican museums here, but this in itself is a strong evidence that the party is alarmed, and the undignified action of their candidate in stumping the State whose people he has already insulted by his course on the liquor question will not offset the foothold the Democrats have already secured. Every element of success is now in possession of the Democrats. The leaders are ripe in experience and the campaign will be pushed with the vigor and energy necessary to triumph. The Democrats are tried and true. Their hearts are in the work and they are bound to reap the reward for good work well done.

The action of Tammany in New York in declaring for Cleveland will materially aid the Democrats of this State. It is reported here that Hon. John Kelly and Bourke Cochran, who seconded the nomination of Thurman in Chicago, have been invited to deliver several addresses throughout the State and it is generally believed that they will respond to the call and assist in the good work of electing Newman and placing Ohio in line for Cleveland and Hendricks.

On the 25th instant one of the largest meetings ever held in the State will be held in this city. Governor Hendricks will probably be present. Excursion trains will be run from the remotest section of the State, and a tremendous outpouring is anticipated.

HEARD FROM AT LAST.

TAMMANY PLEDGES ITSELF TO THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Tammany Hall wigwam was never crowded as it was this evening. The vast crowds overran the seating capacity of the main floor and the large gallery. Standing room commanded a premium, and great groups of men were gathered in the aisles and were fringed around the sides of the hall. The rear of the room and gallery were packed by a solid mass of humanity. The occasion for the outpouring of the members of the organization and those who follow the lead of this faction of the Democracy, was the meeting of the General Committee. It was well known the resolutions would be read indorsing the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks, and that there would be a debate over their adoption. The announcement that ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady would oppose the resolutions and openly declare his determination to support Butler for President led people to believe that there would be an exciting time at the meeting.

There were fully thirteen hundred members of the General Committee present and about three thousand outsiders. When everything was in readiness Mr. Kelly walked upon the platform. He was greeted with an outburst of applause and cheers which lasted for several minutes. When quiet was restored, Mr. Kelly called the meeting to order and ex-Senator Forster was made chairman.

The resolutions were read amid cheers from the Tammany men, and hisses from the Butler Democrats and Blaine men, who had attempted to pack the rear of the hall. The address of Tammany was greeted with the wildest cheers. It said in part:

The candidates of the Democratic party having been nominated in the National Convention, following the uniform and unbroken record of our organization, we acquiesce in the will of the majority of the representatives of the party, although we believe that will to have been unwisely expressed. There is but one other alternative left to us—to sever our connection with the Democratic party. This we cannot and will not do.

In justice to our conscience and judgment we cannot pursue that course, for we believe that time will disconnect the great Democratic party from the leadership of men who have used their power unwisely and detrimentally to its success. We acquiesce in, although protesting against the unwise and injudicious course which they pursued. We say with John Adams, that "There is no good government but what is republican, for a republic is an empire of laws and not of men."

The mistakes of men cannot blind us to the beauties and immortal principles of the Democratic party, and for the perfection of these principles our organization was established. Its founders protected us against the monarchical tendencies of the Federalists, and we oppose the same centralization of power in the Republican party of to-day. We believe in the relation of all the constitutional safeguards. They would destroy them and resort to all kinds of profligate expenditures and corruption, maintaining an overflowing treasury by unjust taxation wrung from the people. We advocate the retention of the public domain for the actual settler. The present Republican Senate prevented the forfeiture of land grants to railroads, declared in the resolution passed by the present Democratic House of Representatives by which nearly 40,000,000 acres of land granted to railroads were to be returned to the public domain tor the non-fulfillment of contract.

Under the Democratic party the American citizen is protected at home and abroad, and the speedy release of Martin Koszta is an instance to show with what celerity the protection of the United States was thrown around the American citizen under a Democratic administration and Secretary of State like William L. Marcy, as compared with the doubting and halting policy of a Republican Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, during the Presidency of Garfield, in allowing McSweeny and other adopted citizens of the United States, against whom no charges were alleged or proven, to linger for months in a British dungeon. We believe in the Democratic party and its immortal principles. Men make mistakes; its representatives and leaders may be inconsistent, time serving, and lack the strength of their convictions, but in it are to be found freedom of thought, freedom of speech and action and protection to every citizen alike.

For the reasons herein set forth, we recommend this organization to support the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President made at Chicago on Friday, July 10, 1884 and submit for its consideration and adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City and County of New York in Tammany Hall assembled, hereby ratify and indorse the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago on July 10, 1884: for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; and hereby pledge ourselves to an earnest and cordial support of the candidates so nominated.

Prolonged cheering greeted the address. General Spinola arose amid applause and moved the adoption of the resoultions, supplementing his motion by an address full of fire. William Bourke Cochrane, the law partner of Senator Grady, followed in an enthusiastic speech, which was frequently interrupted by cheers. Ex-Senator Grady was the next speaker, and when he arose he was greeted with hisses. He renewed his attack on Cleveland, and closed formally declaring his allegiance for Butler. The great meeting adjourned with Tammany Hall full-pledged to Cleveland and Hendricks.

JOHN KELLY SPEAKS.

TAMMANY'S INDORSEMENT MEANS AN EARNEST AND CORDIAL SUPPORT.

NEW YORK, September 14.—John Kelly was sauntering down Broadway yesterday when a reporter for the *Mail and Express* corraled him. "What do I think about last night's meeting?" said he, repeating the reporter's first question. "It shows that Tammany Hall will not go back on its record as a Democratic organization and will heartily support the Democratic nominees."

"Some doubt is expressed as to the heartiness of the indorsement."

"I don't see why it should be questioned. A sweeping majority vote carried the resolutions, and what more could be expected?"

"Why, then, was Grady so liberally cheered and so enthusiastically supported in the stand against the Governor?"

"It was the outsiders present and not the committeemen who did most of the cheering and hissing—the gallery and the rear of the room."

"Some think that all but the members of the committee and representatives of the press should have been excluded."

"It was the original intention to keep all others out, but when we learned that so many were desirous of witnessing the proceedings we decided to throw the doors open to the public as an act of courtesy. The utmost freedom prevailed, as the result shows, as to how each one of the members of the committee should vote."

"What do you consider will be the result of the meeting?"

"That I cannot say, but I hope for the best."

"What of Grady's political future?"

"Mr. Grady's destiny is in his own hands. By coming out for Butler as he did he leaves the Tammany organization."

YOUR Cotswolds and Southdowns are in very bad condition. Unless you give them some Day's Horse and Cattle Powder with their feed they'll certainly have the rot. Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound, full weight.

Making Politics Pay.

(Kansas City Times.)

Blaine's mansion in Washington is the largest ever built in that city. It is 70x75 feet. It has more rooms than the British Legation. It is now rented to the retired Chicago merchant, Mr. Leiter, at $13,000 per year. Mr. Blaine is evidently a very frugal and thrifty man to be able to build such a house and accumulate about $1,000,000 besides, on a salary of $5,000 per year, and at the same time, rear and educate a large family. Mr. Blaine is one of the few men who have made politics pay.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women**, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Robert Hoe, Jr., of the Hoe printing press manufacturing firm, died at his residence in Tarrytown, N. Y., Saturday, aged seventy.

Hon. Archibald Wright, Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee before the war, and for years a recognized leader of the bar in Tennessee, died at Ravendon Springs, Ark., on Saturday, aged seventy-four years.

PROF. R. A. PROCTOR is now delivering astronomical lectures in Kansas, getting $100 apiece for them in Leavenworth, which makes eleven worth $1,100.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

mylws&W-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than my medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES OOONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

CARPETS.

INGRAINS, BRUSSELS, MOQUETTES AND WILTONS.

ELEGANT DRUGGETS,

Ingrain, Woven and Felt, every size.

SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.
YEDDO AND PERSIAN RUGS FROM $10 00 TO $25 00.

SUPERIOR WINDOW SHADES

And Fancy Hollands, Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.

Choice Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Blacking Cases.

Excellent Styles of Kirkcaldy, Linoleum and Domestic Lignum.

Unsurpassed Carpet Sweeper, the "Aurora." Price, $3 00.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

39 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

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Iron City College.

N. W. Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Affords unequaled facilities for the thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men.

This Institution keeps abreast of the times, and possesses the unqualified support of upwards of 20,000 of its graduates, who are creditably filling positions of honor and trust in almost every city of the American Union.

☞ N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address

J. C. SMITH'S SON.

SEND FOR THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT. Price, $3 00,

By J. C. SMITH, A. M. The latest, best and most comprehensive treatise on the science of Book-Keeping published. Specially adapted to the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges and Private Learners; also, as a work of reference for the Counting Room. au6es6m&W3m

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. n24tu-wk W1y

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR

Never harmful. Makes Whiskers, Hair, or hair on bald heads in 30 to 60 days. Both young and old are grandly rewarded. Get 2 Flys from the work. Will prove it or forfeit $500. Package with directions sealed and postpaid $1 bottle, 3 for $2. Sold by druggists, or sent on

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Surplus of Money in Bank Decreasing.

Real Estate in Good Request—Local Stocks Weak and Lower.

Weekly Review of the Trade Situation in Pittsburgh.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

Bankers, generally, admit that the surplus of cash now in bank is not as large as it was a few months ago, and that many institutions have no more money than they need to take care of regular customers. The failures in May caused a large number of depositors to check out their balances, and as yet they have not been returned, but instead have found other places of investment. The depression in the iron trade, as well as other branches of business, has also had the effect of causing a decrease in deposits, and as heretofore stated in this column, it takes all the surplus to look after that which has already been loaned out. New paper is hard to place, and is only taken when the avenue by which it is to return can be plainly seen. No risks are taken. The oil trade, with a few exceptions, is being accommodated with all they desire, simply because bankers recognize the fact that they can realize upon certificates more readily than on any other class of securities. When a broker fails to keep up his margins there is no necessity for sending a good dollar after a bad one, as is frequently the case with other collaterals. Oil can be sold on the spot and there is no further trouble about it. The supply of eastern exchange and currency yesterday was about even and trading was done on a par basis. Small bank notes are in fair supply. Rates of interest remain firm at 6@7 per cent. for prime commercial acceptances; 7@8 per cent. for oil certificates, and 5@6 per cent. for short time call loans. The market for money in Philadelphia continues unchanged and without feature, capital being abundant and a period of protracted ease expected, although lenders show great caution in making loans. In that city call loans are quoted at 3@4 per cent. and first-class commercial paper at 6 per cent. with exceptional cases at 5½ per cent. In New York there is a limited sale for double-name paper, and a few notes are sold at 5½ per cent. but 6 is about the lowest quoted rate. Single-name paper of first-class can be more easily placed than heretofore.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,129,107 84
Balances	183,776 59

LOCAL STOCKS.

There is but little animation in the bond and stock market. Brokers continue to growl as of yore, and claim that the few sales they do make are so small and the commission so trifling that they are not making a living. The prices paid for securities of all kinds, although kept secret, are understood to be from 5 to 10 points lower than those realized two months ago. This is due, it is claimed, to the stringency of the money market, and not of a depreciation in the real value of the securities. Bank and insurance stocks, paying dividends of 4 per cent., are not considered a good investment, and capitalists who have heretofore held them are placing their money elsewhere. Whether there is any other investments which will pay more than that seems to be a doubtful question to some people. However this may be, quite a number of monied men are investing their cash in other securities—real estate, for instance.

Edward P. Long reports a sale of 100 shares Citizens' Insurance Company on private terms; $5,000 United Coal and Coke Company first mortage 6 per cent. bonds at 102 flat; $42,000 do. second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at par.

REAL ESTATE.

The inquiry for small property is reported good, although comparatively few sales are made which agents are permitted to make public.

C. Beringer sold two lots 20x112 feet, in Eckert's plan, Woods Run, to Anuie Beam for $400 each. Also, two lots 20x100 each, in the same plan, to Charles Zapf for $200 each; one to John Schwartz, same size, for $300, and one to Wm. Bischoff, 20x73 feet for $200.

T. Milnor McDonough reports the sale of two lots on Mary street, Sixteenth ward, 20x120 feet each for $975.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Railroad	54	54¾
Reading Railroad	12½	12 15-16
Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo	4½	4¾
Lehigh Valley	63½	64¼
United Co.'s N. J.	198	....
Central Trans. Co.	25¾	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	115
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	20¾	20¾
N. Pacific preferred	43½	45¾
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	42¼
Philadelphia & Erie	12	13
N. Central R. W.	56	56¾

IN NEW YORK.

The Wall Street Market Irregular and Unsettled.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Money easy at 1@1½ per cent., closed offered at 1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills quiet at 482¼; demand 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments a fraction lower.

3 per cents	100¾	U. S. new 4s	120¼
U. S. 4½s	111¾	Pacific 6s, '95	127

STOCKS.

Railways weaker. Texas Pacific Rios fell off to 47.

State securities steady.

The stock market opened irregular, but before first call prices advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent. Subsequently the market became unsettled and there was some pressure to sell leading shares, particularly Union Pacific, Jersey Central, St. Paul, Northwestern and Lackawanna. The announcement of a new issue of five million bonds by the St. Paul was used to depress the stock. Jersey Central, however, marked the greatest decline, dropping from 54¼ to 50. After second call a steady tone prevailed, and later on, when Manager Camp, of the clearing-house, stated no bank in the city had asked assistance from the clearing house committee, and all rumors to that effect were utterly false, the smaller bears began to cover. At 2 P. M. the advices from Boston were that President Adams, of the Union Pacific, had published a statement showing that the earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were at the rate of 5-22 per cent. on stock after all charges have been met. President Adams, in his report, stated that the twelve months covered were unfavorable as any system was likely to experience. In the rise which followed, Union Pacific was prominent, selling up from 45¼ to 48¾. Near the close Jersey Central returned to 50¾@51, and the improvement in the remainder of the list was partially lost.

BRISK BORROWING DEMAND.

The borrowing demand was brisk, Lackawanna leading at ¼@3-16; New York Central, 1-64@1-16; Rock Island, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Northern Pacific (preferred) 1-64, Northwest flat to 1-64, and St. Paul, Western Union, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific flat.

COMPARISON WITH YESTERDAY.

Compared with last night, closing prices are ½ to 2½ per cent. higher, except in Central Pacific which is ¼ lower, Erie, ¼; Delaware and Hudson, 1¾; and Jersey Central ½ per cent. Oregon Navigation declined 1¾ per cent., to 65¼, San Francisco 1¾, to 19¾, and preferred 2, to 40. Evansville and Terre Haute rose 2, to 34, Indiana, Bloomington and Western ¾, to 15.

NEW STOCK TO BE LISTED.

The Texas Pacific Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $6,500,000 of its general mortgage and terminal bonds authorized July 20, 1884. The officials of the company say in regard to the rumor that the committee had advised that a receiver would be applied for that no committee exists. The committee appointed was some time ago discharged, after recommending a funding scheme. No recommendation looking to a receivership was made.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 353,000 shares of which 49,000 were Lackawanna, 14,000 Lake Shore, 49,000 Northwestern, 82,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Texas Pacific, 79,000 Union Pacific, and 18,600 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	111¾	Louisville & Nash.	39
Erie 2ds	56¾	L. & N. A.	14
Lehigh & Wilkes.	93	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
La. consols	70	Do 2nds	5
Missouri 6s	102½	M. & Charleston	26
St. Joe.	108	Michigan Central	86
St. P. & S. C. 1st	117½	M. & St. L.	13
Tennessee 6s, old	39½	Do preferred	28½
Tennessee 6s, new	39	Missouri Pacific	91½
Tex. Pac. L. G.	35⅞	Mobile & Ohio	9
Do Rio Grande	47	Morris & Essex	122
Union Pacific 1sts	110¾	Nashville & Chat.	31
Do Land Grant	107⅝	N. J. Central	50
do Sinking fund	107⅝	N. & W. pref.	25⅜
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	21
Do consols ex	35	Do preferred	48
Do deferred	4	C. & Northwestern	99¾
Adams Express	130	Do preferred	129
Allegheny Central	3¾	New York Central	99¾
A. & T. Haute	25	Ohio Central	5
Do preferred	75	Ohio & Miss.	20½
American Express	92	Do preferred	45
B. C. R. & N.	60	Ont. & Western	11¾
Canada Pacific	44¼	Ore. Navigation	86¼
Canada Southern	52	Ore. Transcon	15¾
Central Pacific	39	Oregon Imp.	16¾
Chesa & Ohio	7	Pacific Mail	48¾
Do pref 1sts	14	Panama	98
Do pref 2ds	8½	P. D. & E.	12¾
C. & A.	120	Pittsburgh	137
Do preferred	145	Pullman P. C.	112
C., B. & Q.	21¼	Reading	25¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	83	Rock Island	113
C., St. L. & P.	8	St., L. & San. F.	20¾
Do preferred	20	Do preferred	40
C. S. & C*	41¾	Do 1sts pref	83
Cleveland Col.	38	C., M. & St. P.	81¾
Del. & Hudson	85¾	Do preferred	107¾
Del. Lack. & W.	5¾	St. P. M. & M.	92
Den. & Rio. G.	10¾	St. P. & Omaha	131¾
Erie	13⅞	Do preferred	92
Do preferred	28¾	Texas Pacific	11
East Tennessee	5	Union Pacific	48¼
Do preferred	7½	U. S. Express	52
Fort Wayne	130	W., St. L. & Pac.	5⅞
Hannibal & St. J.	38½	Do preferred	13
do preferred*	85¾	Wells & Fargo Ex.	103
Harlem	188	Western Union T.	65¾
Houston & Texas*	33	Homestake	9¾
Illinois Central	123	Ontario	19½
Ind., B. & West	14½	Quicksilver	3
Kansas & Texas	17½	Do preferred	28
L. E. & W.	11⅝	Sutro	17
Lake Shore	78¼		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

In mining shares the principal business was again in Consolidated Virginia at 20@21. California sold at .32, Central Arizona at .22; Rappahannock at .15, Sutro at .17, Hale and Norcross at 3.15, Sierra Nevada at 1.40, Union Consolidated at 1.20, Eureka at 3.50@3.75, and Green Mountain at 1.08.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, September 17.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	43½	Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	120
Alouez Mining Co.	¾	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	1¼
Calumet & H.	160	Atch. & Top. R. R.	71⅝
Franklin	5	Boston & Albany	88¼
Pewabic	1¼	Boston & Maine	162
Quincy	98½	C., B. & Q.	121½
Wis. Central	10¾	C., S. & C.	12½
F. & P. M. pref.	96¾	Eastern R. R.	38
Osceola	11	Flint & P. M.	19
Huron	¾	L. R. & Ft. S.	22
Water Power	2¼	N. Y. & N. E.	16¾
Boston Land	5		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	15⅜	Day	3½
Belcher	80	Mexican	1½
Bodie Cons.	2¼	Ophir	1¾
California	2¼	Potosi	1⅝
Chollar	30	Savage	1⅝
Cons. Pac.	2¼	Sierra Nevada	1½
Consolidated Va.	60	Union Cons.	1¼
Eureka Con.	1⅜	Utah	75
Gould & Curry	3¼	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Hale & Norcross	2		

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, September 15.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in a weekly review of the corn trade, says: "Good progress in the later harvest was made the past week. Dry weather is favorable for threshing. Deliveries of wheat by farmers is on the increase. The price of wheat has declined 1s per quarter during the week and flour fell 6d. Sales of English wheat for the week were 86,053 quarters at 34s against 67,665 quarters at 41s 8d the corresponding week last year. The foreign wheat market is depressed and prices still further declined. In the off coast trade 13 cargoes arrived, 6 sold, 7 withdrawn and 6 remain. The trade forward is growing worse. Thirty-one shillings per quarter is accepted for No. 2 red winter wheat flat. Maize in London is scarce and steady. There is no mixed American on spot; round 6d lower. Prices of barley and oats are in favor of buyers."

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 17.—United States 4s, 22⅞; Erie, 14⅞; seconds, 18; New York Central, 3½; Pennsylvania Central, 56⅞; Reading, 12¾; Canadian Pacific, 45½; St. Paul, 84⅜. Refined petroleum 6½@6⅝d. Turpentine, 24s 6d.

PARIS, September 16.—Rentes 78f 70c.

ANTWERPP, September 17.—Refined petroleum 19½@19⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, September 17.—Cotton in good demand and prices unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; American, 9,400 bales. Prime mess pork 75s. American lard, 38s 3d. Fine American cheese 52s. Refined petroleum 6 15-16d. Common rosin 31s 11d.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, September 17.—At to-day's wool sales 1,090 bales of Sydney and New Zealand were sold. The third series of sales is closed. During the continuance prices were very firm. Most sorts were greasy and improved in value, and fine short soft Sydney and Port Phillips advanced ½@1d, and in some instances 1½d. The best grades of cross-breds closed about ½d higher. Of the 329,645 bales catalogued 322,000 were sold, of which 140,000 were for export. The next series of sales will begin November 11.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Improved distribution at jobbing hands continues. Agents have had very fair trade, and though orders to meet current demands forwarding have been maintained with much steadiness.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Turpentine weak at 31@31¼c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

Since our last weekly review of the trade situation there have been few new features presented in any of the markets. The receipts of grain have decreased considerable within the past few days, on account of farmers being engaged in seeding, and having no time to spare for that purpose. The low price paid for all cereals is another obstacle in the way of large shipments from the interior, and farmers are beginning to show a determination to hold on to their stocks until higher prices prevail. There is considerable spring wheat grading below No. 2 for which shippers are much to blame. The wheat is probably not poor when shipped, but being shipped in a damp and soft condition during hot weather the grain in many instances arrives smelling badly, and therefore grades low and results in many instances in loss to the shipper. The same might also refer to other new grain. A little more care exercised in this matter might save interior shippers some money.

Advices from abroad show that the grain and flour markets there are very weak, but buyers are taking liberal quantities at current prices. The corn crop has so far advanced that nothing but a succession of heavy frosts will damage it, and that is not at all probable. From this point of view it is safe to say that prices will range much lower than at present, and holders no doubt would do better by selling now than a month later. Oats are rather firm on account of the light receipts, but are expected to decline in price before long. Millstuffs continue to rule steady, with prices nominally unchanged.

The amount of business done on 'Change for the past week has been ligther than on any previous week this year.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00 @6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00 @6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00 @5 25
Choice family (ch'ce red winter)	4 75 @5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 25 @4 50
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 75 @5 00
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 50 @4 75
Oat meal (common brands)	6 00 @6 25
Do. (fancy brands)	6 25 @7 00
Rye flour	3 75 @4 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Lonkberry	88 @ 90
No. 1 Fultz	85 @ 87
No. 2	83 @ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shelled	62 @ 63
No. 2 yellow shelled	60 @ 62
High mixed shelled	59 @ 60
Mixed shelled	58 @ 59
Rejected shelled	57 @ 58
No. 1 yellow ear	69 @ 71
No. 2 yellow ear	65 @ 67
High mixed ear	59 @ 62
Mixed ear	55 @ 58
OATS—No. 2 white	33 @ 33½
Light mixed	31 @ 32
Black mixed	29 @ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	64 @ 65
Western	63 @ 64

MILLFEED—Bran winter in bulk, $13 75@14 50 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00, middlings $17 50 to $22 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $16 00@16 00; do. new, $15 00@17 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do., $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, $1 00 per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 5@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

Trade in country produce is depressed, and dealers are beginning to see that their busy season is about over. The receipts of green stuff are on the decrease; likewise shipments. The supply of Irish potatoes is much larger than the demand, and as a consequence the market is glutted, and prices are tending downward. Butter is firm and choice grades are in demand at fancy prices. Imitation and stale butters do not find such ready sale as they did some weeks ago, and none of the large dealers are handling them. Eggs are also in the ascendancy, and fresh ones are in good request at fair prices. The demand for melons has fallen off largely since the thermometer dropped from its lofty position of a few days ago. The supply of fruits is daily being reduced in size.

IN THE DIAMOND MARKET.

Business in the Diamond market is exceedingly dull, and many dealers report a falling off at least 50 per cent. in the volume of trade within the past two weeks. There is a full supply of everthing, and prices are weak. Following is the range of prices:

Apples per ¼ peck	15@20
Beans, Lima per qt. (hulled)	15@
Beans, string, per ½ peck	10@
Corn, per doz	15@20
Tomatoes, per ½ peck	15@
Turnips, per ¼ peck	15@
Onions, per ½ peck	30@35
Pears, per ¼ peck	25@
Peaches, per ¼ peck	20@25
Cucumbers, each	1@ 3
Quinces, per doz	20@40
Grapes, per lb	7@ 8
Celery, per bunch	5@ 7
Cabbage, per head	5@10
Potatoes, Jersey sweets, per ½ peck	25@
Carrots, 3 bunches	10@
Beets, 3 bunches	10@
Lettuce, per head	5@
Canteloupes, each	15@35
Red peppers, per doz	8@10
Egg plants, each	10@15
Pickles, per 100	15@35

APPLES—We quote at 50c, 75c, $1 00, 1 25@1 75 per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 00@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 55@2 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 50@2 60; Limas 5½@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country, 18@20c; dairy, 15@22c; common to medium, 8@10c; choice creamery, 24@27c; fine creamery, 28@28c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 9½@10c; do skims 7@7½c; York Goshen 11½@11½c; Sweitzer, 13@14c, as to quality; Limberger, 13@14c.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 16@17c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 60@65c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Peaches $1 25, 1 50@2 00 per bushel box; peaches in baskets, $1 00, 1 25@1 50; plums $2 00@3 00 per bushel; $4 00@6 00 per crate; grapes, 3@8c per pound; quinces $4 50@6 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, 5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—36@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@22c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—New rose $1 40 per bbl on track, from store, $1 60@1 65; sweet $2 75@3 00 per bbl for Baltimore; Jersey do $. 50@3 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair; spring chickens 40@50c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7½@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 90@2 15 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c all wool, 1¾@1¾c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country, 5½@6c; do in cakes 6@6¼c; city do 6¼@7c.

VEGETABLES—Southern onions, $1 75@2 25 per barrel; Egyptian onions, $2 50@2 75 per crate watermelons, $12, 15@20 per hundred; cantaloupes, $1 50@1 75 per crate, and 3@6c each in bulk; California pears, $5 per box; celery, 40c per dozen.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Groceries.

In the grocery line there is a slight improvement to note from a week ago, but the volume of trade done is much smaller than during the corresponding week last year. A few more orders from agents and regular customers is reported, which give dealers a little more encouragement, but, on the whole, business is yet quite unsatisfactory. With the exception of slight changes in coffees and sugars, prices have remained about stationary since our last weekly review. Canned goods are coming in more freely and the shipments have increased somewhat.

Green Coffees.

Fancy Rio	13 @
Choice Golden Rio	12¾@13⅜
Prime Rio	12 @
Good do	11¾@
Fair do	11 @
Old Gov Java	18 @20
Maracaibo	12 @15
Mocha	24 @25
Santos	10¾@13
Laygnara	10¾@14

Roasted Coffees.

In papers	15 @19
In bulk	13¾@14¾
Lowergrades	11¾@12¾
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½
Java in bulk	24½@25½

Syrups.

Maple flav'd	32 @33
Choice sugar syrup	37 @38
Good do do	33 @
Blackstrap	19 @

Soda.

Bi carb in kgs	4 @4¼
Do assort pap's	6 @
Do do ¼ pap's	6½@
Saleoda in kegs	1¾@
do in bbls	1¾@

Spices—Whole.

Cloves	13 @
Alspice	7 @
Cassia	8 @
Pepper	16¾@19
Nutmeg	90 @70

Candles.

Star, full w'gt	12¼@
Stearine	11½@

Sugars.

Stand cut lo'f	7¾@
Cubes	7¾
Fruit powd	7¾@
Powdered	7¾@
Granulated	7 @
Confec'trs A	6¾@
Palace	6¼@
Crescent A	6¾@
Windsor A	6 @
Ridgewood. A	6 @
Choice lt. yel.	5¾@ 5¾
Good do	5¼@
Fair do	5¾@ 5¾
Common do	4¾@ 5¾

New Orleans Molasses.

Fancy	68 @65
Choice	54 @55
Good	50 @52

Salt.

No. 1 per bbl	$ 95
Extra	1 10
Dairy	1 40
Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25

Starch.

Gloss	6½@8
Corn	6¾@8

Rice.

Head Car'lina	7¾@
Choice do	6¾@ 7
Prime do	6¼@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¾@ 6
Louisiana	6¾@ 6¾

CANNED GOODS.

Red cherries	90
Li's beans, 2-lb	1 25
Soak do do	90c@
String do do	80c@
Pumpkins do	@ 95
Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
Greengage	1 60
Egg plums	1 60
Tomatoes	95c@1 00
Salmon, 1 lb	1 45@1 55
Blackberries	90

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Smyrna figs	15 @18
Maccaroni	8 @12
Vermicelli	8 @12
Taptoca	4½@
Brazil nuts	12 @
Lemons, ₱ box	$5 00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5 00
Lemon peel ₱ lb	14 c
Pecans	12½c
Sago	4½c
Citron ₱ lb	15 c
Almonds, Sicily	20 c
Bananas	$1 50@3 00
Oranges	4 00@5 00

Provisions.

Provisions have shown very little activity during the week under review, and are about the same as a week ago, with the exception of a very slight decline in lard. Dealers continue to complain of the low prices received, but in the face of an enormous crop of corn promised everywhere, the prospects of an advance are not at all promising. The cool weather is favorable to the fresh beef trade, and the demand for salted meats is not so large as a week ago.

Large sugar cured hams	14½c
Medium do do do	14½c
Small do do do	14¾c
Breakfast bacon	12½c
Sugar cured shoulders	9¼c
S. C. rouletts (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in setts	16 c
do do flats	15½c
do do rounds and knuckles	18 c
Bacon shoulders	8¼c
do clear sides	12½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 00
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8 c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8½c
do tubs, 60 pound s	8¾c
do buckets, 20 pounds	8¾c
do tin pails, 3 pounds	9¼c
do do 5 pounds	9¼c
do do 10 pounds	9¼c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	9 c
California sausage—Bologna	8¼c
Miners' oil	47 c

Fish.

The fish trade is decidedly dull at present. The demand is light; likewise receipts. No. 1 mackerel are very scarce and but few can be had at any price. The late catch was almost an entire failure, owing to the rough weather experienced at the fisheries. A month hence, it is safe to say, lovers of the finny tribe will be paying higher prices for them.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$22 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	18 00@28 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	14 00@
No. 2 medium, new	10 00@
No. 3 large do., new catch	11 00@
No. 3 medium, new catch	8 00@
No. 3 small, new catch	6 50@
Split Labrador herring	6 00@7 50
Split shore do	6 00@
Round do	@
White fish, ₱ half bbl, 100	@ 6 50
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel ₱ 100	3 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	2 50@3 50
George's codfish	6 50@
Medium do	5 50@
Boneless codfish	3 50@5 50
Halibut (smoked)	@ 14
No. 1 herring ₱ box	@ 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	5 75@6 50
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ¼ case	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ½ ₱ case	18 50@25 00

Leather.

A slight improvement is reported in the leather market. Prices, however, remain quotably unchanged.

Best city oak sole leather, light, 33@36c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole, No. 1 light, 24@26 per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@23½c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 34@36c per pound city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 5½@6½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

CHICAGO—SEPTEMBER 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand fair and prices higher; receipts here and at other points show a falling off; market opened firm and declined ¾@¾c but under good speculative demand advanced 1¼c; fluctuated and closed ¾c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: September 74½@75¾c, closed at 75½c; October 75¾@77c, closed at 76¾c; November 77⅝@78¾c, closed at 78¾c; December 79½@80¾c, closed at 80c; No. 2 Chicago spring 75½@75¾c; No. 3 58@60c; No. 2 red winter 79¼c; No. 3 spring 64c.

CORN—Excited and higher; interest centered in near deliveries; September advanced 3¼c; October advanced 1¾c; November advanced 1¼c and closed 3¼c higher; November ¾c higher; October 1¼c higher than yesterday; cash 58½c; September 55½@59c, closed at 58½@58¾c; October 51½@53¾c, closed at 52@53c; November 43¾@45½c, closed at 44¾c; the year 38¼@39c, closed at 38¾c; May 38⅝@39c, closed at 39c.

OATS—Firmer and ⅜@½c higher; cash 29¼c; September 25¼@25½c, closed at 25¾@25¼c; October 25½@25¾c, closed at 25⅝@25¾c; year 25¼@25½; May 28⅝@28¾c, closed at 28¾c.

RYE—Firm at 53¾c.

BARLEY—Fair demand at 65c.

FLAXSEED—Higher at $1 32½.

PORK—Dull; cash $16 75@17 00; September $16 75; October $17 00; the year $11 10@11 25, closed at $11 10.

LARD—Demand active but weak; cash 7.10@7 15c, closed at 7.12½c; September 7.12½c; October 7.05@7.25c, closed at 7.12½c; November 6 97½c; the year 6.90c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 6.75c; short rib 9 50c; short clear 10.05c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 17c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 1¾c.

Receipts—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 187,000 bushels; corn, 440,000 bushels; oats, 199,000 bushels; rye, 35,000 bushels; barley, 60,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour 8,000 barrels; wheat, 99,000 bushels; corn, 95,000 bushels; oats, 148,000 bushels; rye, 20,000 bushels; barley, 24,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board—Wheat steady and unchanged.

CORN—Irregular; September declined ½c; October advanced ¼c; November advanced ⅜c.

OATS—Firm; September, October and May advanced ½c.

PORK—Advanced 5c.

LARD—Steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 17.—Flour dull; receipts, 14,000 barrels; exports, 1,800 barrels. Wheat—Spot lots 1@1½c higher and firm; options opened slightly lower, afterward stronger; advanced 1@1½c, closing easier at a reaction of ¼@¾c; receipts, 170,000 bushels; exports, 28,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 84c; No. 3 spring 80c; No. 3 red steamer 66@67c; No. 2 red October 86@87⅝c, closing at 87¼c; November, sales of 1,856,000 bushels at 87⅞@89¼c, closing at 89c; December, sales of 1,016,000 bushels at 89¾@91¼c, closing at 90¾c; January, sales of 296,000 bushels at 91½@93c, closing at 92¾c; February, sales of 136,000 bushels at 93¼@94½c, closing at 94½c; March, sales 72,000 bushels at 95@96¼c, closing at 96¼c; April, sales of 168,000 bushels at 96¼@97¾c, closing at 97¾c; May, sales of 208,000 bushels at 98@99c, closing at 99c. Corn—Spot lots a trifle and options 1@2c higher; receipts, 44,000 bushels; exports, 33,000 bushels; ungraded 55@60c; No. 3, 56c; No. 2, 60@60½c; No. 2 white 64c; ungraded white 57@59c; No 2 September 58¾@59½c, closing at 59½c; October 57¾@59¾c, closing at 59¾c; November 56¾@57⅝c; closing at 57½c; December 48@50c, closing at 50c; January, 47¼@48c, closing at 48c; February 48¾c; May 48@49¼c, closing at 49¼c. Oats ½@¾c higher and firm; receipts 179,000 bushels; exports 485 bushels; western mixed 30@34c; white western 35@41c. Hay demand fair and market firm. Hops slow. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio stronger at 10¼@10½c, options a shade higher, trading slow, and closing barely steady; sales of 15,000 bags; Rio No. 7 September 8.85c; October 8.65@8.70c; November and December 8.60@8.65; January 8.65@8.70c; April 8.75@8.85c Sugar dull; Brazil 4¼c; centrifugal 5 11-16c; refined quiet and steady; confectioner A, 6 7-16c; granulated 6 9-16c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice fairly active. Petroleum steady; United 77¾c. Rosin firm. Eggs—Western fresh higher at 19½@20c. Pork dull and lower; new mess $16 75@17 00. Beef quiet and firm. Lard steady; western steam spot 7.70c; September 7.65c; October 7.45@7.56c; November 7.25@7.30c; December 7.25@7.28c; January 7.33@7.35c. Butter firmer at 9@25½c. Cheese in good demand and very firm at 9@25½c. Lead steady; common $3 55. Others unchanged.

MILWAUKEE — SEPTEMBER 17.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat easier; No. 2 Milwaukee 74c; September 74c; October 75½c; November 77¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 54c. Oats steady; No. 2 27½c; No. 2 white, 28¾@29c. Rye inactive; No. 1, 53c; No. 2 51c. Barley weak; No. 2 spring, cash, September and October 60c; No. 3 extra 45½c. Mess pork $16 00 cash and September; $16 00 October. Lard—Prime steam 7.15c cash and October; 7.00c November. Live hogs weak at $5 20@6 15. Butter in good demand; choice creamery 21@23c; fair to good 17@20c; best dairy 16@18c. Cheese quiet; best new cream 9¼@10c. Eggs firm at 13¼@15c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 2c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 33,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 8,000 barrels; wheat none; barley 575 bushels.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 17.—Flour dull and nominal but firmly held at $3 35@3 60; fancy unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but irregular; No. 2 red 75@78c; receipts 13,000 bushels; shipments 7,000 bushels. Corn firmer; No. 2 54@54¼c. Oats steady and in fair demand but scarce at 27¾c. Rye firmer at 56c. Barley steady and in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall 70c. Pork dull at $17 00. Lard dull at 7.40c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 11. Butter firmer; extra creamery 27@28c; dairy unchanged. Eggs active, firm and higher at 12@13c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER 17.—Flour quiet and lower; Howard street and western superfine $2 25@2 65; extra $2 75@3 50; family $3 75@4